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Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dir.	Geneva	22 Fr.	Nigeria	70 K
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Carter's Staff, Cabinet Offer Resignations

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—President Jimmy Carter's entire Cabinet and senior White House staff offered today to resign, a move that would be the most sweeping in the history of the White House. The offer came from all 15 presidential assistants and special assistants, including Mr. Powell himself. Other offers came from some officials who sit with the Cabinet, such as the ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young. The surprise White House announcement recalled the action of former President Richard Nixon in obtaining the resignation of every non-career employee in the executive branch from the Cabinet down, the day after his landslide re-election in 1972. In his memoirs, published after he resigned the presidency, Mr. Nixon said, "My action was meant to be symbolic of a completely new beginning." Mr. Nixon also wrote that in retrospect he thought it had been a mistake. In some past administrations, presidents have kept signed resignations of all Cabinet members in their desk drawers to be accepted at will. The source said he



President Carter

the official responded, "We felt it to be an appropriate step to take at this time." In addition to all members of the Cabinet, the resignation offers came from all presidential assistants and special assistants, including Mr. Powell himself. Other offers came from some officials who sit with the Cabinet, such as the ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young. The surprise White House announcement recalled the action of former President Richard Nixon in obtaining the resignation of every non-career employee in the executive branch from the Cabinet down, the day after his landslide re-election in 1972. In his memoirs, published after he resigned the presidency, Mr. Nixon said, "My action was meant to be symbolic of a completely new beginning." Mr. Nixon also wrote that in retrospect he thought it had been a mistake. In some past administrations, presidents have kept signed resignations of all Cabinet members in their desk drawers to be accepted at will. The source said he

Carter Asks Congress To Move on Energy
WASHINGTON, July 17 (IHT)—President Carter today pressed Congress to act immediately on his energy program and told some congressional leaders he plans a shake-up of the U.S. Warship.

Oil, Not Money, Is Weapon, GAO Says

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Billions of dollars invested in the United States by oil-exporting nations do not constitute an "adequate" threat to the nation's energy security, the General Accounting Office said today. The GAO said in a report made public yesterday that the OPEC countries' oil exports to the United States are not a "real" threat because of gaps in government data. But it said it has "detected nothing sinister in OPEC investment policies." While some economists and members of Congress believe OPEC holdings may be a threat to the economy or U.S. freedom of action in foreign policy, the GAO study concluded that the president has sufficient authority to deal with any financial emergency that might result if OPEC withdrew its investments. Moreover, the GAO agreed with the U.S. Treasury Department's position that if the OPEC countries want to put pressure on the United States, they have a far more effective weapon available. "OPEC's real strength and bargaining power," the GAO said, "lies in its control of a major portion of the world's oil supply, upon which the U.S. relies for 80 percent of its oil imports. Manipulating the price or supply of oil or the threat of manipulation is likely to have a greater impact on the U.S. economy and financial markets than OPEC's use of its financial holdings."

Seeks Long-Term Guarantee

By Henry Kamm
KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, July 17 (NYT)—Malaysia, which is sheltering more than 100,000 refugees than any other country in Asia, is ready to reopen the doors that it slammed shut if the United Nations-sponsored conference on Indo-Chinese refugees, which opens in Geneva on Friday, offers a long-term guarantee that eventually all refugees will be accepted by third countries. If that happens "I can open the door once again," said Home Affairs Minister Tan Sri Mohammed Ghazali bin Shafie. "I want to open the door."

Lebanon Guerrillas Attacked by Israelis

TEL AVIV, July 17 (AP)—Israeli Navy gunboats attacked a Palestinian guerrilla base on the southern Lebanese coast this evening, the military command announced. A brief communiqué said the base hit "served the terrorist organizations in the planning and preparation of sea-launched terrorist attacks within Israel."

Successors Vow to Fight Guerrillas Somoza Flees Nicaragua

From Agency Dispatches
MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 17—Anastasio Somoza gave up his family dynasty today and fled to luxurious exile in the United States, but heavy fighting broke out and Nicaragua's new president and the ultra-loyal National Guard vowed to fight on against the leftist Sandinista guerrillas who ended Somoza's reign.

Under cover of darkness, the 53-year-old Somoza, his son and half-brother and 33 other people flew aboard his private Lear jet to Homestead Air Force Base, 25 miles south of Miami, where he was expected to make his new home. Mr. Somoza told a news conference at his palatial island estate in

Miami Beach, "I am a realist and I hoped that the best thing for my people would be for me to resign so the resolution of the Organization of American States could become a reality." Looking composed and rested, he added, "I am very happy to be in the United States of America as

a political exile." He who was surrounded by foot Latin guards and a security agent from the State Department. "It makes me happy to be in the country where I spent many years as a student and a businessman before going to Nicaragua," said Mr. Somoza, whose personal fortune is estimated at \$500 million. Following him to exile were about 70 top-ranking national guard officers whom Mr. Somoza relieved of duty to spare them from possible retribution by the Sandinistas.



With somber Nicaraguan aides standing behind him, Gen. Anastasio Somoza faces a press conference from the doorway of his Sunset Island home after arriving in Florida exile yesterday.

No Counter-Revolution
Mr. Somoza said he would "absolutely not" try to launch any counter-revolution from his new base in Florida.

"I have to be neutral in the United States," Mr. Somoza said. "But I will continue to fight for my beliefs with my words, my mouth, my writing. I plan to write for the cause of freedom, liberty and liberalism in Nicaragua."

Arriving at the heavily-guarded Air Force base shortly before 10 a.m. Mr. Somoza and his party were met by waiting limousines that took them to a walled mansion on Miami Beach's Sunset Island. It is one of several luxurious homes where he may stay if he decides to take up permanent residence in the Miami area.

Mr. Somoza embraced waiting family and friends and then held a short news conference on a side patio of the two-story, tiled-roof home.

Business Interests
He said he had enough friends in the Miami area that he could pursue a livelihood. Mr. Somoza has said he may engage in an import-export or fishing business while in exile.

He owns at least one Miami-based business, Central American Beef and Seafood Trading Co., one of Miami's larger beef and seafood importers. The Somoza family also has substantial interests in at least two other corporations with offices in Miami, Lanica Airlines and Mamenic Line shipping company.



Francisco Ureyo



Newly elected deputies to the European Parliament meet for the first time yesterday in Strasbourg's Palais de l'Europe.

Veil Elected President of EEC Parliament

By Joseph Fitchett
STRASBOURG, July 17 (IHT)—First popularly elected European Parliament today elected its most popular politician, Simone Veil, as its president. Veil, who will preside over parliamentary sessions, shape its agenda and present the Parliament in negotiations with other Common institutions, was supported by the center-orientation of Christian Democrats and Conservatives in a working majority in the Parliament. On the second ballot, she obtained 192 votes, three over the required majority of 189.



Simone Veil

objections to any parliamentary attempt to expand its powers at the expense of member countries' national sovereignty, they said. Mrs. Veil's victory here also enhances her political prospects in France. Health minister in 1974, she became France's most popular politician. Her generally conservative politics are mixed with effective support for key reforms like liberalized abortion laws, and Mrs. Veil, 53, has been mentioned as a potential prime minister in France. The election here of Mrs. Veil, who despite her popularity in France was not widely known abroad until the recent European Parliament election, stemmed from a series of complex political trade-offs involving both parties and governments, mainly France, West Germany and Britain.

Summing up the objections of Socialist and some smaller countries like Denmark, West German Socialist Party Chairman Willy Brandt said he feared that Mrs. Veil will be "the arm of Giscard in the Parliament" — a reference to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's strong views on how European institutions should develop. German Socialists resisted pressure from Mr. Schmidt, himself a Socialist, but also a close ally of the French president, to back Mrs. Veil. Euro-Parliamentarians said that West German and Italian Christian Democrats agreed to support Mrs. Veil, despite their objections to her stand on abortion. In return, the Liberals will support a Christian Democrat to succeed her halfway through the Parliament's five-year term. This arrangement was urged by both Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Schmidt, who also worked out the key compromise last week allowing Mrs. Veil to become the Liberal candidate.

supporting Mrs. Veil, a prominent supporter of Mr. Giscard, said the three governing parties signaled their intention

House Panel Calls Conspiracy Probable In Assassinations of Kennedy, Dr. King

By Wendell Rawls Jr.
NEW YORK, July 17 (NYT)—The House Assassinations Committee has concluded that conspiracies were likely in the murders of President John Kennedy and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and that neither the Warren Commission nor the FBI adequately explored conspiracy possibilities in either death.

6 Contaminated In Fire at U.K. Nuclear Plant

WINDSCALE, England, July 17 (Reuters)—Six men were contaminated by radiation yesterday when fire broke out at Britain's controversial Windscale nuclear plant, a spokesman for the plant said. He said the contamination was very minor but more tests were being made on the men.

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Expect Short-Term Boost in Recovering From Recession

Economists See Inflation Risk in Carter Energy Policy

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, July 17 (WP) — President Carter's new energy measures may help slightly to hasten the economy's recovery from recession next year, but it also could add to inflation over the longer run, according to key economists.

Analysts say that Mr. Carter's plan to spur more government and private spending on synthetic fuels production and converting oil-fired utility boilers to coal could begin to quicken the economy's pace as early as next year.

However, economists caution that the program also could augment inflationary pressures later, both by straining the nation's construction capacity and by siphoning investment funds from other ventures.

Some experts question whether the nation can build 30 synthetic fuel plants over the next 10 years — as would be required to meet Mr. Carter's 2 million-barrel-a-day goal by 1990 — with the present construction force and equipment.

No Immediate Effect

As the president described his new plan, the measures would have virtually no impact on the economy or the budget this year and only a modest effect next year. The major outlays will not come until 1985 or later.

White House officials said yesterday that the administration already has included the effects of the new proposal in the mid-year economic and budget forecasts that it published last week.

And Mr. Carter said that virtually the entire \$142 billion he expects to propose for spending and new federal loan guarantees between now and 1990 would be financed by revenues from his pending windfall profits tax plan.

However, the president yesterday hedged on both those points. In a speech to the Communications Workers of America, he pledged to seek a tax cut — in the form of a rollback of Social Security taxes — if the jobless rate gets "too high."

And the White House said yesterday that if the windfall profits tax does not provide enough revenues to finance Mr. Carter's new energy proposals, "downward adjustments to programs will have to be made."

Mr. Carter has said that he plans to spend \$142 billion on his new energy proposals between now and 1990, including \$88 billion for synthetic fuels production, \$16.5 billion for mass transit and \$37.5 billion on solar energy.

Over the long run, that still is \$4 billion less than he calculates his windfall profits tax would bring in, even at current crude oil prices of \$22 a barrel. If oil prices rise further — as they will — the tax take would rise.

There also is the question of whether the government will simply allocate the right to import oil under Mr. Carter's new quotas or auction off portions, as has been done in previous years.

If the administration decides to auction — and Energy Secretary James Schlesinger is to tackle this question over the next few weeks — it could produce billions of additional dollars in new revenues for the government.

A good deal of the potential impact of Mr. Carter's new proposals depends on two factors:

• How sharply his new import quota level of 8.2 million barrels of oil a day "bites" into domestic supplies.

• How much of Mr. Carter's new synthetic fuels program will involve full government financing of these new projects and how much will be limited to mere loan-guarantees, in which Washington simply provides backing for private loans.

Initial calculations show that the 8.2-million-barrel-a-day import quotas that Mr. Carter has imposed on foreign oil probably will not have much impact in the next several years. The limit is far too liberal to have much real bite.

However, if domestic production should fall off, or if demand grows even slightly more sharply than expected, the quotas could begin to crimp the economy again and send unemployment rising further.

The spending that Mr. Carter has proposed for synthetic fuels production and other programs also could have mixed results. If construction gets underway sometime next year, it could help spur the economy a bit.

Less inflationary

But the outlays, once the economy recovers from the recession, also could heighten inflationary pressures by increasing government borrowing further and crowding out private borrowers who are seeking funds for other ventures.

Lawrence Klein, the Wharton School economist who served as Mr. Carter's adviser during the 1976 campaign, says that the extra spending could prove "far better" than a tax cut in helping to spur the economy next year, and prove less inflationary.

However, Otto Eckstein, the former Johnson administration economist who now heads Data Resources, Inc., cautions that the increase in federal borrowing later could prove inflationary in the longer run — particularly for direct federal spending.

And Alan Greenspan, former President Ford's chief economic adviser, argues that the impact could be the same even if the money were for loan-guarantees. "It imposes the government on the rest of the market," he says.

Analysts cautioned yesterday that Mr. Carter had not made enough details of his new plan public to be fully certain about the impact of the new proposals. Several said that they will have more complete assessments ready later on this month.

News Analysis

A Program of Uncertainties, Pitfalls

By Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, July 17 (NYT) — In his fifth speech on energy Sunday night, President Carter proposed a program of huge dimensions, the "most massive peacetime commitment of funds and resources in our nation's history." In its scope, the proposal dwarfs all previous energy programs, including the president's ambitious 1977 National Energy Plan.

Mr. Carter spoke with great certainty, but, if anything is certain about the proposal, it is that the program will have big problems, uncertainties and pitfalls. In one sense, the president's energy ideas raise more questions about their feasibility than they answer about the nation's energy future. The result is little conviction that the program will perform as predicted.

"It's nice to have a big picture program but you need to understand the little pictures and be sure they fit together," said an Energy Department official who was unhappy about the breadth of the proposal.

Eclectic Tone

The "big picture" refers principally to the ambitious proposal to produce up to two million barrels a day of synthetic fuels by 1990 at an estimated cost of \$88 billion. The program also has a somewhat eclectic tone as it gathers together a half-dozen other ideas, none of which is particularly new and several of which have been unsuccessfully raised before. And the package includes little to ease immediate difficulties.

All told, the president chose an unexpectedly ambitious option, reflecting the triumph of his do-something-dramatic-at-any-cost advisers who argued for a bold stroke that would reverse Mr. Carter's political fortunes as well as ease the energy policy. They were joined by Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, who once again appears to have triumphed while under attack

from inside and outside the administration.

The plan was in dramatic contrast to the 1977 program, which relied heavily on taxes and new legislation to raise the price of energy and, thereby, spur conservation. This time, the package involves only tax credits and grants, which may help its legislative fate, but which do not increase conservation.

Most Efficient Forms

The new plan offers little hope for those who believe in energy pricing that allows the market to choose the most efficient forms. Why, for example, should unconventional natural gas receive tax credits and higher prices — the equivalent of \$35 per barrel — when conventional natural gas is currently priced at half that?

Mr. Carter's more policy-oriented aides, who were the losers, believed in bringing order to pricing and suggested that conservation was the most promising short-term hope. And they worried about the unforeseen impacts underlying bold strokes. Even within the Department of Energy, senior officials privately hoped for a more measured approach.

The difficulty with bold strokes is often that underlying tradeoffs and conflicts are not resolved. The administration's statements, for instance, do not reflect any clear resolution of the conflict between energy and the environment. The administration is calling for a dozen or more vast new energy facilities, while insisting that the projects can be built within present environmental laws.

Legal Obstacles

In recent years, the energy industry has had difficulty building any new facilities, let alone a dozen of staggering size. Meanwhile, the president's Energy Mobilization Board is to be vested with authority only to cut through delays and procedural requirements, which admittedly are a serious difficulty at present. But the board will have no authority to change existing law, and, in the view of most experts, legal requirements are at least as much an obstacle as the delays.

The board's "authority does not extend to substantive waiver of environmental protection statutes," stressed Eliot Butler, associate director of the Office of Management and Budget, at a briefing yesterday.

The board aside, the administration's statements spend little time dwelling on the potential impact of so large an undertaking. Facilities to process coal or oil-shale rock require vast amounts of water and intensive mining operations. Air pollution problems are inevitable and economic dislocations, particularly in rural areas, frequently result.

Leaving such questions unresolved in proposed legislation often invites trouble in winning congressional approval. If the administration is unable to resolve a dilemma, the legislators rarely can.

Considerable Momentum

The new legislation will arrive with considerable momentum, much as Mr. Carter's 1977 plan did on the heels of that winter's natural gas crisis. But, if past practices continue, the consensus could quickly unravel as the tradeoffs become apparent.

The costs and revenues of the proposal are set out in precision but depend on imprecise assumptions.

Mr. Peach conceded that the GAO may have underestimated OPEC investments by a substantial margin. Government monitoring systems, he said, "wouldn't necessarily" pick up indirect transactions carried out through the Euro-dollar market or through third-country intermediaries.

Figures of the Treasury and Commerce departments don't agree, either, he added. One unresolved conflict between the GAO investigators and the two departments centers on the refusal of the executive agencies to provide country-by-country breakdowns on OPEC investments in the United States.

The GAO's report said the Treasury made "special commitments" of financial confidentiality to Saudi Arabia and perhaps other OPEC countries several years ago in exchange for their purchase of U.S. government securities.

Like Mrs. Veil, most members of the new Parliament are newcomers; only 77 served in the old appointed European Parliament. Of the 410 Euro-Parliamentarians, 125 serve in their national parliaments. The new Parliament has 66 women — 15 percent of the membership, a figure higher than in most national parliaments in Europe.

It is expected to be some time before the body has any appreciable impact on EEC developments, but the election of such a highly respected national politician as Mrs. Veil appears to guarantee that the Parliament will stay close to the mainstream of European politics.

The new Parliament opened with a speech by Mrs. Louise Weiss, an 86-year-old Frenchwoman who is the oldest member.

Mrs. Weiss, a writer elected on

tions about world oil prices that are difficult to make. The president fixed the cost of the program at a definitive \$142.2 billion, but has failed to note that the price tag could fluctuate by tens of billions of dollars in either direction.

The fluctuation depends primarily on the future direction of world oil prices, as set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The administration picked \$29 per barrel plus inflation as the 1990 price, up from \$22 at present. But that is just a guess. Prices lower than that would mean higher federal costs because the need for subsidies would be increased. However, all of the money for the program are to come from the as yet unpassed windfall profits tax on deregulated oil, and revenues from that tax would decrease if oil prices remain lower than projected.

Windfall Tax

Meanwhile, administration budget officials won a commitment that all of the money for the new energy effort would come from the windfall tax which has won approval in the House but has not been acted on in the Senate, where the prospect is for approval of a much smaller tax than has been proposed by the administration. The administration leaves unspecified what its priorities would be if revenues fall short or if costs escalate.

A number of the proposals reflect an obvious haste in putting the program together. Details on how some measures would work, most notably the oil import limitation, have yet to be developed. A proposal from Mr. Schlesinger and Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal is to come in 30 days.

(Continued from Page 1)

up of his White House staff and the Cabinet.

A day after speaking and answering questions about his new plan for U.S. energy independence, during which he was warmly applauded, a more confident president met over breakfast with Congressional leaders, with his staff and then with his cabinet for two hours.

There was word out of the Cabinet or staff meetings but Mr. Carter told the legislators he intended to make changes before long in both the Cabinet and his own staff and, furthermore, expected to "make a lot of visits to the people of America" in coming weeks, according to House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., who attended the White House breakfast.

Talk of possible Cabinet changes has centered on Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, who said today he told Mr. Carter some weeks ago he plans to resign "well before" the start of the 1980 Democratic presidential primaries. "I do not think that in the Democratic primaries that I would necessarily be an asset," Schlesinger said on television.

In response to a question, he suggested he and the president have an understanding about his leaving.

Target of Criticism

Mr. Schlesinger has been the target of much criticism for the U.S. energy problems, leading some Carter aides and members of Congress to call for his resignation.

News reports also said Mr. Carter plans to hold talks on a staff shake-up that could give Hamilton Jordan, his long-time top aide, even more authority over the White House staff. Domestic affairs adviser Stuart Eizenstat and Press Secretary Jody Powell were reportedly also likely to be given more power, according to a Washington Star report.

The president made it clear to the congressional leaders that he wants swift legislative action on his new energy program, which he outlined in nationally televised speeches Sunday and yesterday.

A prime candidate for quick action is the proposed "windfall" tax on oil company profits resulting from price decontrol, which Mr. Carter said would finance in large part his broad plan to invest \$142 billion over 10 years to develop energy substitutes and otherwise find remedies for the U.S. energy shortage.

The legislative leaders told Mr. Carter they expect his request for standby gasoline rationing power to pass before the August recess.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., was quoted as telling the president the mood in both Congress and the nation is for action. House Democratic Whip John Brademas of Indiana told reporters afterward there seemed to be "significant bipartisan support" for the Carter proposals.

Rep. Brademas said the president told the leaders, "We must act now."

But Rep. Brademas said some Republican lawmakers were less than enthusiastic about parts of the Carter energy program, such as the windfall profits tax and the proposed Energy Security Corporation to push the search for new energy sources.

Assistant Senate Republican Leader Ted Stevens of Alaska told reporters later that Mr. Carter feels the American people now believe there is an energy problem, and the president asked

Most of the demonstrators appeared to be from the fervently religious working class of central and south Tehran. There was little sign of the disaffected middle class or of the rebellious leftist organizations that have been the source of much of Ayatollah Khomeini's opposition here.

There were no incidents of violence during the march to the parliament.

Colombia Crash Kills 17

BOGOTA, July 17 (Reuters) — At least 17 persons died and 19 were injured yesterday when a bus plunged into a gorge in the Colombian Andes 350 kilometers south-east of Bogota, police said.



SIXTH FLEET CHANGES COMMAND — Taking a salute after change-of-command ceremonies that were held Monday aboard the Sixth Fleet flagship, the USS *Albatross* (AGOS-26), are, from left: Vice Adm. William Small, the new Sixth Fleet commander, Adm. Joseph Moore, Adm. Harold Shear, commander of NATO's Southern European Command, and the outgoing Sixth Fleet commander, Vice Adm. James W.

Soviet News Media Gives Cautious I To U.S. Senate Debate on Arms Treaty

By Charles Mohr

WASHINGTON, July 17 (NYT) — Three former U.S. arms control negotiators testified yesterday that the only realistic hope of persuading the Soviet Union to agree to the strategic arms limitation treaty pending before the Senate and proceed to negotiations on a subsequent treaty.

However, Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., threatened that he might vote against approving the treaty unless the Senate adopts a resolution freezing the development of new weapons for one year, and mandating a 30 percent reduction in the strategic arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union over a three-year period.

Partly because of the way he phrased his warning, there seemed to be an increasing possibility that President Carter will be unable to count on Sen. McGovern's vote.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the director of the CIA, Stansfield

Turner, is resisting a request to testify in open session with other expert witnesses before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee this week on whether the controversial treaty is adequately verifiable.

Mr. Turner, along with other witnesses, is scheduled to testify today at a closed meeting of the committee on the capability of U.S. intelligence gathering systems to monitor and collect data about Soviet strategic weapons development.

To Explain Reasons

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, the chairman of the committee, said that Mr. Turner wanted to explain at today's closed hearing his reasons for not wishing to testify on verification at a public session.

Some members of the 15-member committee are expected to insist strongly that the CIA director appear at the public session tomorrow morning along with Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, Lt. Gen. Eugene Tighe, director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, and other officials.

One Senate source said that Mr. Turner had argued against testifying in public for fear of inadvertently disclosing something about the strength — or weaknesses — of U.S. intelligence gathering capabilities, if pressed during questioning by senators.

As it began its second week of hearings on the strategic arms limitation treaty yesterday, the Foreign Relations Committee heard five witnesses who favored ratification of the treaty, but the senators spent more time talking about the agreement's shortcomings and imperfections than about its merits.

Church Warning

So gloomy had assessments of the value of the treaty become that late in the afternoon Sen. Church called on his colleagues to remember that "SALT-2 is the only game in town" and that, while "each senator in his own mind can conjure up a better treaty, the Senate has to decide whether to approve this one."

Three men who helped direct arms control policy and negotiations over the period 1969 to 1978 strongly urged the Senate to do so. They were Gerard Smith, presently an ambassador at large, retired Ambassador Alexis Johnson and Paul Warnke.

Two other witnesses said the treaty fell far short of being a truly effective instrument to reduce the arms race, but urged that the Senate ratify it and append a resolution instructing U.S. negotiators to seek for the future a much stronger agreement that would call for annual reductions in strategic arms. They were Jeremy Stone, director

of the Federation of American Scientists, and Richard B. Institute for Policy Studies described as a lit

Their proposal for amending Senate resolution like that advanced earlier by Sen. McGovern. McGovern's resolution least temporarily halt d of the new MX inter missile it is likely to be passed by senators who treaty only if measures modernize U.S. strategic

Negotiations Urge SA Ratification

By Kevin K...

MOSCOW, July 17 (AP) — Soviet news media, reflecting the Kremlin's position to keep itself clear of its critics in the U.S., given only sketchy news of the treaty's details.

The central newspapers cluded relatively brief the first two days of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week. have stunned any effort of the treaty's Senate what they have said.

This approach follows recommendations made on 4 holiday by Senate Maj or Robert Byrd during with Foreign Minister A myko and in the Crimea et President Leonid B June, during and after course to a full Senate summit at which the SA was signed, both Mr. Br Mr. Gromyko got told. the United States by the the Kremlin would not the treaty if it is altered ed by the Senate.

Seen from here, the SA being given to the SA both in Pravda and Izve course to a full Senate time in November. He Russians that little is come of exaggerated larg

"The Soviets have a point publicly that it is that the treaty can be and now they are keep safe profile," said a Soviet analyst.

The Soviet campaign newspapers, to such favorite targets as Sen. Henry Jackson, Paul Nitze the former tior, turned oppo months; Soviet news strategic matters have opponents and other of cold warriors. The down approach, like Jackson and Mr. Nitze mention, substantially more general criticism of the treaty in harm to the prospects of control. If this process will be very hard to start again.

By contrast, within 12 President Carter's energy Sunday night, Tass crit reporting it as a presiden on the oil-producing MI and Gulf states.

Tremor South of 1

VELLETRI, Italy, July A minor earthquake, 4.42 on the Mercalli scale buildings today in this town south of Rome. It lasted 20 seconds, police s

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Tremor South of 1

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Their proposal for amending Senate resolution like that advanced earlier by Sen. McGovern. McGovern's resolution least temporarily halt d of the new MX inter missile it is likely to be passed by senators who treaty only if measures modernize U.S. strategic

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OPEC Money Unalarming

(Continued from Page 1)

foreign capital accounts for 10 percent or more of the total amounts to only about \$200 million.

Mr. Peach conceded that the GAO may have underestimated OPEC investments by a substantial margin. Government monitoring systems, he said, "wouldn't necessarily" pick up indirect transactions carried out through the Euro-dollar market or through third-country intermediaries.

Figures of the Treasury and Commerce departments don't agree, either, he added. One unresolved conflict between the GAO investigators and the two departments centers on the refusal of the executive agencies to provide country-by-country breakdowns on OPEC investments in the United States.

The GAO's report said the Treasury made "special commitments" of financial confidentiality to Saudi Arabia and perhaps other OPEC countries several years ago in exchange for their purchase of U.S. government securities.

Like Mrs. Veil, most members of the new Parliament are newcomers; only 77 served in the old appointed European Parliament. Of the 410 Euro-Parliamentarians, 125 serve in their national parliaments. The new Parliament has 66 women — 15 percent of the membership, a figure higher than in most national parliaments in Europe.

It is expected to be some time before the body has any appreciable impact on EEC developments, but the election of such a highly respected national politician as Mrs. Veil appears to guarantee that the Parliament will stay close to the mainstream of European politics.

The new Parliament opened with a speech by Mrs. Louise Weiss, an 86-year-old Frenchwoman who is the oldest member.

Mrs. Weiss, a writer elected on

Europe Parliament Elects Simone Veil as President

(Continued from Page 1)

lect the new leader of the Liberal faction, participants here said.

British support for her was ensured when France and West Germany allotted Britain to obtain the chairmanship of the Parliament's Agriculture Committee. The most important parliamentary body, it deals with controversial Common Agricultural Policy — which Britain wants to reform. The Parliament committee, while technically powerless, reviews Common Market farm policies.

The French Gaullists, who bitterly criticized Mrs. Veil in the parliamentary elections, initially opposed her here, then supported her on the second ballot to provide victory. The first ballot, in which she fell eight votes short of a majority, was marred by a number of spoiled voting papers and perhaps some defections among strongly Catholic Irish or Italian democrats.

The victory of Mrs. Veil, who spent a year in Nazi concentration camps as a child, symbolized for many people the postwar reconciliation of France and West Germany, the original impetus of the European unit drive.

Most Newcomers

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Mrs. Weiss, a writer elected on

the Gaullist list, described the failure of Franco-German entente which led Europe to two world wars and she castigated the present Common Market shortcomings.

"The [European Economic] Community institutions have produced European sugar, beet, butter and even pigs. They have not produced Europeans," she said.

Evoking the political and cultural heritage of the nine EEC nations, she urged the new Parliament to mobilize European opinion to defend these values.

Among the outside threats, she said, OPEC "can destroy [European] civilization to which they owe their wealth."

Europe's birthrate is so low, she said, that "there will soon be no more Europeans." This trend, she said, reflected a profound lack of "faith in ourselves" and the future.

Mrs. Weiss's speech was criticized by Socialist parliamentarians for its emphasis on the past and failure to mention European economic and social problems.

Socialist parties of different countries, however, appear still divided in their targets in the new Parliament. French Socialists are still divided by their recent leadership quarrel. They must be wary of any apparent alliance with the Italian Eurocommunists. The British Labor Party representation is small and dominantly anti-Common Market.

Most of the first day's time was consumed by members of the small Italian Radical Party, who are sitting as independents. They complained about the electoral rules which prevented several small parties from getting parliamentary seats. The Ecologists, for example, won enough votes throughout the nine countries to have gotten two seats if electoral system had been proportional throughout Europe.

This Parliament, which can set the rules for next election in five years, is expected to impose proportional systems, thus widening the political representation in the European Parliament.

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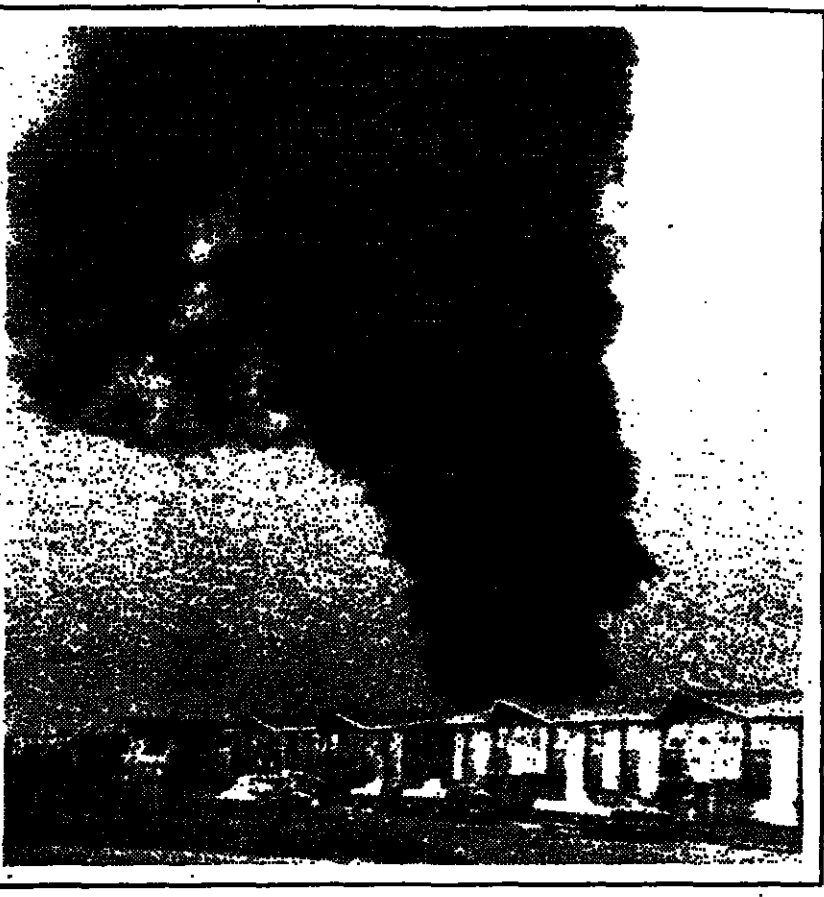
Admissions Defeated

Nuclear Power Controls Clear U.S. Senate Hurdle

By Joanne Omang
WASHINGTON, July 17 (UPI) — A bill to tighten controls on nuclear power withstood a series of votes yesterday in the Senate, clearing a major hurdle for its passage. The measure, which would require the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to approve all new nuclear power plants, passed by a vote of 71-25. The bill, known as the Nuclear Energy Reform Act, was introduced by Sen. Frank Lautenberg (N.J.). It would require the NRC to approve all new nuclear power plants, and to set standards for the safety of existing plants. The bill also would require the NRC to set standards for the disposal of nuclear waste. The bill is expected to pass the House of Representatives in the near future.

Wyoming Twister

The funnel of a giant tornado looms over Cheyenne, Wyo., for the first time in history. The twister went on to cut a swath through the town, killing a baby, injuring 40 persons and damaging 200 homes.



Eagles, Whales Blocking Refinery in Maine

By Margot Homblower
EASTPORT, Maine, July 17 (UPI) — Beyond the blueberry-covered hills and white church spires, humpback whales shimmer in the water of Cobscook Bay. More bald eagles than anywhere else in the northeast nest along the rocky coast. For seven years, the Pittston Co. of New York has tried to build a giant oil refinery on this farthest edge of the eastern seaboard. Now the federal government has stopped the project because of oil spills, increased pollution and emissions of mercury, sulfur dioxide and other pollutants that harm the eagles and whales, both endangered species. The Pittston case is representative of the regulatory, environmental and economic problems surrounding energy development in the United States. In the last two decades, more than 30 attempts to build refineries on the East Coast have failed. Public hearings, which would, if built, be the first major refinery in oil-starved New England, is one of only two East Coast projects still under way. The other, at Portsmouth, Va., is also being held up for environmental reasons. The proposed 250,000-barrel-a-day Pittston plant is not dead yet. The Environmental Protection Agency denied a water pollution permit after the Interior Department, protector by law of the eagles, and the Commerce Department, guardian of the whales, said that the refinery would violate the 1972 Endangered Species Act. The company has applied for an exemption from the act. A three-member board, composed of an administrative law judge, a Harvard professor and a Portsmouth businessman, will hold public hearings in Washington this week on whether the refinery and the endangered species are in "irreconcilable conflict." Even if it wins on that issue, Pittston faces uphill battles on other fronts. The Roosevelt-Campobello International Park Commission has challenged the issuance of an air pollution permit by EPA to the company in the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. The park, the former summer home of Franklin D. Roosevelt, is a mile downwind of the refinery site. The commission's vice chairman, Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, strongly opposes the project. The Justice Department, which is defending the issuance of the air pollution permit, is also funding the park's challenge. A 1975 site permit issued by Maine despite protest from state environmental groups will expire soon. Pittston has applied for a new permit and has asked for a waiver of one of the conditions of the current permit — the state's requirement for double hulls on tankers. New public hearings are scheduled. Pittston tankers must cross Canadian waters to reach the refinery, but Canada says that it will not allow them through. The oil-spill risk to Canadian fisheries is unacceptable, the embassy said last week. Refinery critics predict an "ugly international incident" if Pittston persists. Six years of regulatory ups and downs have worn the company's patience thin. The cost of the project has jumped from \$350 million to \$750 million. "It's a day-to-day decision as to whether we continue," said Jonathan Hill, the company's Washington lawyer. Arnold Kaulakis, Pittston's vice president, says that the permit delays "are symptomatic of what is wrong with our nation's economy today and why industry is reluctant to make new investments in many areas." While government and industry are tangled in red tape, the people of Maine are deeply divided over the refinery. Life along the seaboard is hard, with long winters and few jobs. The soil yields grudgingly. The sardine canneries in this town of 2,000 closed long ago, as fishing declined. Everett Baxter, town manager, remembers when 6,000 persons lived here before World War I and the port was a busy trading center. "I've seen it go downhill. We have 20 percent unemployment. Four hundred families get food stamps." Fear of Slick. "No industry is clean. We have to take what we can get. . . . Those opposed are people who have retired and have an income. They belong to the Sierra Club. They have money to recreate. They don't want other people to make a living." But on a sunny day last week, Rex Look, 18, busy making a living digging clams outside Eastport, paused to look over the bay. "This wouldn't be too pretty if there was an oil slick," he said. "Are we going to hurt the wildlife just so some fat guy from New York can make a million dollars?" At a stormy public hearing in March at the local high school, eagle and whale partisans rallied. Pittston "is attempting to pull a fast one on some of us dumb Down East farmers," said Dale Sherrard of nearby Charlotte. "I take this kind of personally because I happen to like to look up in the air and see those eagles flying. . . . The eagle is the national symbol because it represents freedom, freedom to exist in the environment without Pittston's pollution." At the eye of the conflict is Frank Gramlich, Maine officer of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, who, with a team of biologists, issued a formal opinion that the refinery "is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the bald eagle." Mr. Gramlich, 59, a woodsman, has watched the eagle population slowly recover from the effects of DDT, the pesticide that rendered the birds sterile, virtually halting eagle reproduction in the 48 contiguous states for two decades. On a boat ride around the refinery site last week, it was not hard to spot half a dozen eagles, the white-breasted young perched on high nests, the parents soaring overhead in search of prey. "I'm not against oil refineries," Mr. Gramlich said. "But I'd like to see it built in Portland or some place where it would cause less environmental destruction." Mr. Kaulakis of Pittston retorts. "We see no valid reason to believe the eagles and refinery cannot coexist."

'Enormous Credibility Problem' Critics Scorn U.S. Energy Body

By Richard Halloran
WASHINGTON (NYT) — A bitter joke holds that the solution to the energy shortage is to tell half the Department of Energy to stay home on even-numbered days and the other half on odd-numbered days, and then dismiss the half that comes to work. The department is the most maligned agency in Washington, a target for White House advisers, Congress, the energy industry, environmentalists, public interest groups and private citizens. It is accused of creating the current energy shortage and gasoline lines, or of failing to anticipate and prevent them. Criticism is aimed at Secretary James Schlesinger and Undersecretary John O'Leary, who has resigned effective September. But much of the sniping is aimed at the department as an institution. Stuart Eizenstat, the president's chief adviser on domestic policy, noted in a recent memorandum to Mr. Carter what he saw as "the continuing problem of conflicting signals and numbers" from the department — "enormous credibility and management problems equal in public perception [to] those which State or Defense had during Vietnam [whether fairly or not]."

Union's Charge Disrupts U.S. Auto Contract Talks

By Helen Dewar
DETROIT, July 17 (UPI) — Contract negotiations between the General Motors Corp. and the United Auto Workers got off to a rocky start yesterday as the union accused the company of tolerating "flagrant violations" of its pledge not to interfere with UAW organizing efforts at new plants in the South. After two hours, UAW President Douglas Fraser recessed the talks for four days so the company could give full attention to resolving a particularly bitter dispute at a huge new assembly plant in Oklahoma City. Chief GM negotiator George Morris denied any corporate violations of the three-year-old "neutrality pledge" but told reporters that a team of company officials would be sent to Oklahoma City. The new plant's 2,200 workers will vote Thursday on whether they want the UAW to represent them. Mr. Morris agreed that the dispute made for an inauspicious start to the auto industry's summer of bargaining. The current contract expires Sept. 14. While always among the nation's most important, the auto talks — which were extended to the Ford Motor Co. today and will open at the Chrysler Corp. tomorrow — are especially crucial this year. A costly settlement could strip the last vestiges of credibility from the Carter administration's battered wage-price guidelines. And a strike could exacerbate the recession that the administration concedes is under way. The UAW's 460,000 workers at GM are paid an average \$9 an hour, with about \$5.50 hourly in fringe benefits, and are seeking improvements in cost-of-living protection, especially for retirees, as well as wage increases, improved benefits and shorter hours. The Carter administration's battered wage-price guidelines. And a strike could exacerbate the recession that the administration concedes is under way. The UAW's 460,000 workers at GM are paid an average \$9 an hour, with about \$5.50 hourly in fringe benefits, and are seeking improvements in cost-of-living protection, especially for retirees, as well as wage increases, improved benefits and shorter hours.

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New light on Humberside cuts costs and saves energy

When nine administrative districts in the Humberside area of north-east England were merged to form one large county, Humberside's public lighting authority inherited a mixture of incandescent, fluorescent and mercury street lighting systems; some of the lamps used in these systems being twenty years out of date. They inherited a financial problem too. Increasing energy costs, aggravated by the low efficiency of

uniform, high pressure sodium (SON) and low pressure sodium (SOL) lamps from Philips. The net result is very impressive indeed. For in addition to vastly improved levels of street lighting, savings in energy and maintenance costs are such that capital investment will be recovered within the planned five years. As the Humberside project clearly illustrates, Philips can provide the experience, the technology,

Energy-effective interior lighting. An interior lighting project for the new extension to Amsterdam University's Academic Hospital calls for the supply and installation of up to 120,000 sq.mtrs. of integrated ceiling systems using the specially developed 'environmental friendly' ceiling panels. A great number of linear diffusers for air handling will be incorporated, as well as 25,000 two-lamp luminaires equipped with the latest ultra-slim TLD80 fluorescent lamp from Philips. Only 26mm in diameter, the TLD80 gives 8% more light than standard 38mm fluorescent lamps, yet requires 10% less energy. Lumen output is a high 90 lm/W with an equally high colour rendering index of 88. And because fewer lamps are needed, air-conditioning requirements are reduced. These energy saving features can also be applied to existing installations, as the TLD80 can replace any standard fluorescent in starter switch circuits.

Storage area lighting. A 90-thousand square metre open storage area at the French port of Dunkirk is lit by Philips specially developed SNF-011 floodlights to enable work to continue during hours of darkness. Mounted at a height of 35 metres, the aiming point and locations of the floodlights were computer-calculated to obtain an average illuminance of 43 lux over the whole storage area.

Security lighting with economy is a special feature of the XGC 001 Kombi lighting set. Comprising a robust, yet lightweight, all-weather luminaire and an 18-watt Mini-SOX low pressure sodium lamp, it emits a light output equal to that of a 150 watt incandescent lamp. Total power consumption of the unit, including ballast, is only 25 watt and the exceptionally long life of the Mini-SOX lamp keeps replacement costs down. The Kombi is ideally suited for security or orientation lighting of commercial, industrial and private premises and is supplied complete with all necessary materials for indoor or outdoor mounting.

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By U.S. Genetic Engineers

Growth Hormone Created in Lab

By John Noble Willford

NEW YORK, July 17 (NYT) — Out of the laboratories of the genetic engineers, who work on one of the most exciting frontiers of science, has come a replica of the human growth hormone molecule. This is the latest human hormone to be produced in the laboratory in recent months as a result of widespread and occasionally controversial research aimed at turning some bacteria into tiny hormone factories.

Biochemists at the University of California at San Francisco announced last week that they had altered the genes in a strain of bacteria so that the bacteria would make the human growth hormone. This substance is the only treatment for pituitary dwarfism, a hormone deficiency suffered by at least 20,000 Americans.

Dr. John Baxter, a member of the research team, said in a telephone interview that further work will be necessary to perfect and purify the bacteria-made hormone. He said that in a year there should be enough of the substance available for widespread testing to demonstrate that the hormone, chemically identical to the one produced in the human body, works in living creatures. In about two years, he

said, it might be ready for general use.

In addition, Dr. Baxter said, the San Francisco team has experimented with using the bacteria-produced hormone to stop bleeding from certain types of ulcers and to promote healing of fractures. The preliminary results of the ulcer studies were encouraging, he said, but the results of the fracture healing were inconclusive.

To Be Tested

"The hormone will certainly be tried for a lot of conditions," Dr. Baxter said. "How widespread its usage awaits results of the many tests."

Working with Dr. Baxter were Drs. Joseph Martial, Robert Halliwell and Howard Goodman. Their research was conducted at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute of the University of California at San Francisco. A full report on their work is scheduled to be published next month in the journal Science.

Their achievement was another example of what is sometimes called gene splicing, or more formally, recombinant DNA technology. This involves combining portions of the genetic material DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, in novel ways and transplanting segments,

or individual genes, from one species to another through the medium of bacterial plasmids, the substance that plays a key role in the hereditary aspects of a bacterial cell. DNA is the active substance of the genes of all living things and, therefore, is the master chemical of heredity.

Although gene splicing has been hailed for its potential in the diagnosis and treatment of disease, it has also raised fears. What if it resulted in the creation of new and dangerous bacteria or produced substances causing cancer or other undesirable side effects? Consequently, current research is controlled by strict guidelines established by the National Institutes of Health.

The San Francisco scientists used pituitary gland tumors removed from patients to make a DNA sequence that directs cells to make the human growth hormone. These DNA sequences were then inserted into a strain of bacteria related to those that inhabit the human intestine. The rapid growth of bacteria cells resulted in many copies of the DNA. This DNA was then manipulated in such a way that the bacteria could synthesize the growth hormone.

Only One Source

According to the scientists, the growth hormone may be one of the most important substances to be synthesized through genetic engineering. The only source right now for growth hormone is pituitary glands removed from cadavers. It takes 50 cadavers to make enough for one child for one year.

Deficiencies in the growth hormone are caused by a malfunction in the pituitary, which makes the hormones. Children with this condition never grow. "This is a hormone we really need, unlike insulin," Dr. Baxter said. Supplies of insulin derived mostly from cattle and hogs are adequate for the treatment of diabetics.

Research in producing the hormone insulin through gene splicing is at about the same stage as the growth hormone. The synthetic insulin was produced recently by scientists at the University of California at San Francisco and the City of Hope Medical Center in Duarte, Calif. A critical step in animal research was taken by scientists at Harvard University.

Its effectiveness has been tested at the Salk Institute at La Jolla, Calif. And a private company in Palo Alto, Calif., Genentech Inc., is experimenting with ways to synthesize insulin in commercial quantities.

Another hormone, somatostatin, which is produced by the brain, has also been produced through gene splicing at the University of California. It is unlikely that bacteria-produced somatostatin will be made on a commercial basis, since there is already a chemical version. This hormone is being used primarily in laboratory research into the brain's mechanisms for controlling many hormonal functions throughout the body.

Bones Found In U.S. May Be Huge Dinosaur

PROVO, Utah, July 17 (AP) — A Brigham Young University paleontologist has found what he thinks is the world's largest dinosaur — what he calls an "ultrasaurus."

James Jensen said yesterday that a dinosaur shoulder blade he unearthed recently in a Colorado mesa measures 9 feet in length, indicating the creature was approximately 60 feet tall.

The ultrasaurus will keep its nickname until it can be classified and given a scientific name. It may take years to dig out all of its fossilized remains, Mr. Jensen said.

He said he found the fossilized bone near Delta, Colo., just 30 feet from where he unearthed a previous record-breaking bone, also a shoulder blade, in 1972.

Bolivia's Change in Rule Called Test of U.S. Policy

By Charles A. Krause

LA PAZ, Bolivia (WP) — Plans to transfer power next month from Bolivia's military rulers to a democratically elected government are putting President Carter's human-rights policy on the spot, according to politicians and diplomats here.

Bolivia, the poorest country in South America, expects substantial U.S. economic aid in return for holding free elections and scrapping 15 years of military rule.

However, U.S. diplomats here say that despite promoting human rights and democracy in Central and South America for the past two years, the United States is not in a position to offer Bolivia the amounts of new economic assistance or other rewards that Bolivians anticipate.

"There is still some flexibility (in U.S. aid programs), but not what we need," said one high-ranking U.S. diplomat here. "It's a part of our human-rights policy where our mechanisms are not where our mouths are."

Stability Threatened

Yet without this aid, most Bolivian politicians — from Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz on the left to Waldo Cerruto on the right — believe that a democratic government will be unable to cope with the country's economic crisis, which threatens political stability here.

As it is, governments in Bolivia tend to rise and fall with the seasons. There was a military coup last summer, and another one late last fall.

Now, however, many Bolivians appear to be fed up with military rule. Both Bolivian and foreign observers believe that if the new democratic government is overthrown,

another military regime could run into armed opposition.

For these reasons and because many people here believe the Carter administration was instrumental in persuading the military here to hold elections, many Bolivian politicians will blame the United States if they are forced, once in office, to take severe austerity measures, which they believe would foment unrest.

"It is in the interest of the United States to support Bolivia," Mr. Quiroga Santa Cruz said in an interview. "This is the first country to go through this process. It's very important because it will set a precedent."

Inevitable Violence

Middle class Bolivians, even those who are disgusted with the military and want a return to democracy, have begun to prepare for what they believe will be inevitable violence after the new elected government is installed Aug. 6.

They have begun to stock up on sugar, wheat, crackers, kerosene for cooking and bottled water because many of them see strikes, violence and possibly a civil war in the making.

While some U.S. diplomats here express concern, the official view of the embassy seems to be that, whatever the Bolivians may think and expect from the United States, no promises ever were made.

If the new democratic government takes office as scheduled, the United States, according to U.S. diplomats here, will probably respond with some additional assistance, and help reinforce Bolivia's \$2.5-billion foreign debt.

Worse Matters

Interest on this debt, according to the Bolivian government and diplomatic observers, will account for almost \$300 million of the country's expected \$400-million balance of payments deficit this year.

To make matters worse for Bolivia's floundering economy and the United States' image here, the U.S. House of Representatives has passed a bill that would authorize the sale of 35,000 tons of tin from U.S. strategic stockpiles. The Senate now is considering the measure, which has administration backing.

It has been estimated that the sales could undercut the price of tin by \$1 a pound, which would cost Bolivia \$100 million a year. Tin is Bolivia's main export.



A Muscovite stocks up on Pepsi at a kiosk.

Moscow Joins Pepsi Generation As Coke Finds New Life In Cairo

MOSCOW, July 17 (AP) — Pepsi-Cola has gone on sale here from bright red-white-and-blue kiosks with the first street sales drawing long lines and selling out 50-case stocks in about 55 minutes.

The soft drink, which has been sold in Russia since 1974, is now being bottled at a new plant on the outskirts of the city, the fifth Pepsi plant in the country, and one of 10 the company hopes to have in operation by 1984. The company plans to have 100 kiosks in operation by the opening of the Olympics next summer.

Meanwhile, the Russians have given rival Coca-Cola the soft drink concession for the Olympic games themselves, so next summer Coke will be sold inside the stadium and other facilities and Pepsi will be sold from its street-side kiosks.

Egypt Hot for Coca-Cola

CAIRO, July 17 (WP) — Coca-Cola announced yesterday it is making a comeback in Egypt after 12 years on the blacklist as the drink for only imperialists and Zionists.

The return of Coca-Cola constitutes a highly visible signal of the new era in relations between the United States and Egypt opened by President Anwar Sadat. Trucks carrying Coca-Cola bottles are scheduled to roll through the streets of Cairo and Alexandria next Saturday marking the first open sales here since Nasser expelled the company in 1967 for doing business in Israel.

Zayed Zein, a street-side merchant who sells toiletries, cigarettes and soft drinks in downtown Cairo, said the return of Coca-Cola is coming home too soon for Egyptian tastes. "Someone with a cooler full of Coca-Cola in the street right over there could be surrounded by thirsty people in minutes. He would be all out immediately," he said.

Conspiracy Called Likely in Kennedy, King Killing

(Continued from Page 1)

motorcade when Kennedy was shot. The microphone was stuck in the "on" position and transmitted the sound of gunshots to the main radio control room where all incoming radio messages were recorded as a matter of policy.

Until the committee investigators found it, the recording was in the home of a high-ranking Dallas police official who received it more than 15 years ago and removed it along with other materials relating to the initial police investigation.

Reconstruction

The reel-to-reel tape recording was studied by the firm of Bolt, Beranek and Newman of Cambridge, Mass. The tests of the police tape disclosed what sounded like four gunshots. The committee then sent the tape recording to Prof. Mark Weiss of Queens College in New York City and his research associate, Ernest Aschkenasy. They agreed with the previous finding, but they recommended that a reconstruction be performed in Dealey Plaza.

The committee reconstructed the shooting, and the scientists eventually were able to discern that the tape recording came from a motorcycle that had a windshield, that the microphone was on the left side of the motorcycle and that it faced downward. The analysis also showed where the motorcycle would have to be in the motorcade in order to have recorded the shots.

The committee knew that the recording came from the motorcycle ridden that day by officer H.B. McLean. It had a windshield and the microphone was on the left side. Officer McLean said the microphone faced downward and that it often got stuck in the "on" position. A film taken by Elsie Doran, who had been watching from the School Book Depository, showed that officer McLean was in the place he had to be in order for the microphone on his motorcycle to record the gunshots.

The acoustics experts said their tests showed a 95 percent certainty that a fourth shot had been fired and that the additional shot came from the grassy knoll in front of the president.

Then the tape recording was matched against such visual evidence as the film taken by Abraham Zapruder, a parade spectator, and the sound of the shots matched the actions of the president and the other wounded passenger, Gov. John Connally.

Secret Service?

In addition to the scientific evidence, the committee had the testimony of witnesses who said that they had heard shots come from the direction of the knoll. One of those witnesses was a police officer who said he heard a shot from the knoll and ran immediately toward it. There he encountered a man who said he was with the Secret Service and displayed a badge, which the policeman did not inspect closely.

A check of the placement of Secret Service agents, however, disclosed that none had been in the area of the knoll.

The Warren Commission, the FBI and the CIA maintained that they could find no connection between Oswald and elements of organized crime. The committee was more successful in that regard, finding the following circumstances:

• Oswald had numerous associations with Carlos Marcello, the reputed New Orleans crime boss.

• Charles Murret, Oswald's uncle and said to be like a father to him, was a minor gambling figure in New Orleans crime family.

• David Ferrie, an operative for Marcello, was an instructor of Oswald in the Civil Air Patrol and he was known to frequent the small office building where the Cuban Revolutionary Council was located and which the address stamped on Oswald's Fair Play for Cuba Committee pamphlets.

• Marguerite Oswald, Lee Harvey's mother, was acquainted with several men who were associated with lieutenants in the Marcello organization.

• Marcello harbored an avowed hatred for the president and his brother Robert Kennedy, who was waging an active campaign against organized crime that included extensive use of wiretaps. Some of the wiretaps later disclosed an organiza-

Los Angeles Cardinal James McIntyre

By John Dart

LOS ANGELES, July 17 — Cardinal James Francis McIntyre, 93, a stalwart conservative who presided over the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Los Angeles from 1948 to 1970, retiring amid controversy, died yesterday at St. Vincent Medical Center, where he had been confined since suffering a mild stroke during Easter Day liturgy in 1976.

Showing the same determination that he displayed as a church administrator, Cardinal McIntyre survived a series of strokes and bouts with pneumonia. Cardinal Timothy Manning, who visited his predecessor's hospital room yesterday, described his death as "simply the flickering out of a candle — old age and nothing more."

Pope John Paul II wired condolences to the archdiocese of 2 million Catholics, and praised Cardinal McIntyre's fidelity to the church in a telegram to U.S. bishops. "I pray that the example of his Christian simplicity and pastoral charity will be held in honor for years to come," the pope said.

When James McIntyre came to Los Angeles, the archdiocese had 625,000 faithful. Before his retirement in 1970, the number had increased to about 1.7 million and he was credited with founding 100 parishes, building 40 high schools and 152 elementary schools, and expanding programs of charity and social service.

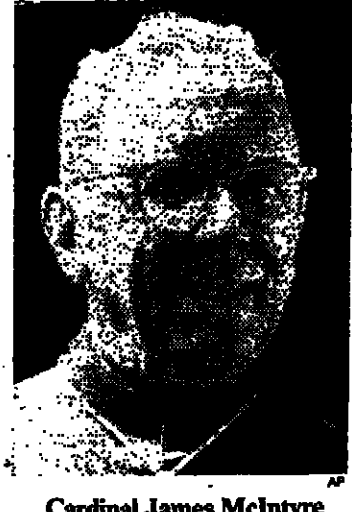
In 1953 the Vatican made him the first cardinal west of the Mississippi.

Fiercely Stern

Gracious and warm with those he regarded as loyal Catholics, Cardinal McIntyre was fiercely stern with reform-minded priests and nuns. In 1966 he suspended a young priest, the Rev. William H. DuBay, who had called for his resignation for alleged silence on racial justice, and had advocated formation of a priests' union. Fr. DuBay eventually left the church.

In 1967, a conflict between the cardinal and the progressive leadership of the Hollywood-based Immaculate Heart of Mary sisters became a subject of debate throughout the Catholic Church. Cardinal McIntyre banned the sisters, who had switched to secular clothes and modernized their community rules, from teaching in schools of the Los Angeles area. Many such reforms are commonly accepted now.

A 1968 encyclical by Pope Paul VI reaffirming the church's ban on artificial birth control led to open dissent by many priests and lay Catholics, and a few bishops, but Cardinal McIntyre was delighted. "Our Holy Father has given to the



Cardinal James McIntyre

world a positive expression of fundamental principles of morality," he said then.

In upper echelons of the U.S. Catholic Church, Cardinal McIntyre and a few other conservatives thwarted efforts by progressives to decentralize authority in the church in the name of "collegial" leadership, a concept now endorsed by the Vatican. A widely respected liberal, Bishop James Shannon of St. Paul-Minneapolis, resigned in 1969, citing the antagonism of Cardinal McIntyre as a major factor.

'Irish Priest'

Had the tall, handsome churchman retired in the mid-1960s, some critics have said, he would have left the scene with the reputation of a finance-wise builder of parishes, parochial schools and social services. At one time he was building a new parish church every 66 days.

Pictured by many as a typical Irish priest, Cardinal McIntyre was a native New Yorker with an Irish-immigrant mother. When he was 13, he became a runner on Wall Street for a brokerage house in order to support his invalid and widowed father. He worked there for 16 years and once turned down a partnership. When he was 29, his father died and he was able to fulfill a long-felt desire to become a priest. He was 35 when he was ordained.

Cardinal Patrick Hayes of New York made him assistant chancellor in the huge archdiocese after Fr. McIntyre had spent only two years as an assistant parish pastor. He became chancellor in 1934 and kept the influential post in 1939 when Cardinal Francis Spellman became the new archbishop of New York. In 1940 the Vatican named him an auxiliary bishop. He was transferred to Los Angeles in 1948.

After the Second Vatican Council (1962-65), the Vatican asked

bishops aged 75 years or submit their resignation. In 1970 Cardinal McIntyre became the first American to retire. By then he was virtually blind.

— Los Angeles Times

Alfred Werner

NEW YORK, July 17 — Alfred Werner, 68, an author who wrote extensive European intellectual memoirs on Saturday in St. Vincent.

Mr. Werner, a poet in Vienna, was the author of many paintings, Modigliani, Chagall, M. Dufy and Soutine, and he finished a volume on the life of the United States after having been in Dachau for almost a year.

Luella Carver Di

WASHINGTON, July 17 — Luella Carver Dirksen, 68, died of cancer today in a hospital. Her daughter, Dirksen Baker, wife of U.S. Senator Howard Baker, was at her side.

Dr. Theodore B. F

WALTHAM, Mass., (AP) — Dr. Theodore B. F., a specialist in arthritis at a hospital at Harvard Medical School, died at Waltham Hospital today. Dr. F. helped establish the reputation of Robert B. F. Hospital, the country's first devoted solely to the treatment of arthritis, rheumatic diseases.

Percival F. Brum

RIDGEWOOD, N.J. (UPI) — Percival F. Brum, who served as director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York from 1956 to 1958, died at Valley Hospital in New York City today. He had been a senior partner in the accounting firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers.

Rev. Enrico Zucca

BERGAMO, Italy, July 17 — The Rev. Enrico Zucca, a Franciscan priest who was killed after helping steal money in 1946, has died of cancer at a clinic near his home today.

Herbert W. Hug

MELROSE PARK, Ill. (AP) — The death was announced today of Herbert W. Hugo, editor of Platts Oil & Gas World, who spent 22 years in a prison for espionage, most of as senior editor.

lives in assassination attempt on Fidel Castro. Further, the FBI's Contingent of agents against King had cast on the bureau in the death of civil rights leader.

The Congressional Black Caucus pressed for investigation of King assassination and ad support to those who called for a reopening of the case.

There has been growing tension in the nation that the assassins acted alone. In October after the Warren Commission's report, a Gallup showed that 50 percent of the U.S. public believed that Oswald was part of a conspiracy.

Today, that figure is 80 percent. And 70 of the people believe Ray did not act alone.

The final report is one of the most published materials to the public. The public takes up 15 volumes. The more than 500 exhibits in the case and more than 600 in the Kennedy case.

The committee spent \$5.5 million in two years investigating assassinations. By comparison, the Warren Commission spent \$10 million in about 10 months investigating one assassination.

So, this committee had the staff and was the most expensive congressional committee in its history.

In its final report, it recommends that the Justice Department stop when it runs out of time money.

Newspaper Sue By Ford Sarnio

CHICAGO, July 17 (UPI) — San Francisco man who grabbed pistol away from a would-be assassin of President Gerald R. Ford has filed suit against the Chicago Sun-Times for invasion of privacy.

Oliver Sipple grabbed the pistol from Sara Jane Moore after she allegedly fired it at Mr. Ford during a public appearance Sept. 22, 1975, in San Francisco.

The suit, filed by Mr. Sipple, seeks \$9 million in damages from the newspaper for printing stories on the assassination attempt in which Mr. Sipple was identified as a homosexual. The story appeared in the Sun-Times was written by a Los Angeles Times reporter, Sun-Times attorney Daniel F. Man said.

Thereafter, sources on the committee maintain, it would seem unlikely that the FBI had not heard something about it before the committee uncovered the information last year.

The committee was formed in 1977, after other committees and commissions disclosed the involvement of the CIA in attempts to assassinate some foreign leaders and its use of organized crime operators.

U.S. Fire Under Contr

KING CITY, Calif., July 17 (AP) — A wind-whipped forest fire which threatened roads and homes, raged through Monte County canyons, 160 miles south of San Francisco, appeared today after burning 3,000 acres.

Officials said. There were no reports of injuries or damage to homes.

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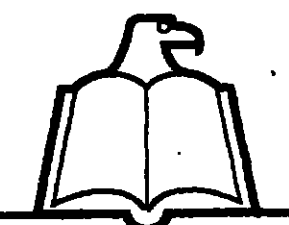


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Zeffirelli's 'The Champ' Pulls Out All the Sobs

By Thomas Quinn Curran

LONDON, July 17 (IHT) — To say as is being said, that Zeffirelli's magnificent re-creation of the 1931 film "The Champ" is a masterpiece of understatement. What it does to open the floodgates to the Niagara Falls of emotion is reported to have jolted Queen Elizabeth and Philip at its royal premiere. London Empire this week is now reduced to sobbing and crying.

Of form of this massive eyeing is a script that Frances wrote for 1931 realization. Zeffirelli directed it to huge box-office success, but it was described by his ambitious d taken to the bottle, whose exultation is the adoring of his little son, a role in the last wistful heart-



Jon Voight, Ricky Schroder in "The Champ."

pulled out all the stops in restaging the dolorous Marion fable. It has its absurdities, but he has guided the inherited soap opera with a grand-opera gusto that overrules them: like a cavalry charge. The purpose is to draw the tears of sentiment in preference to those of ennui and the unbridled emotionalism of a brand infrequently exploited since the cinema succumbed to bogus sophistication.

Jon Voight, after his splashing debut as the Texas hustler loose on 42d Street in "Midnight Cowboy," has had few suitable screen assignments. He has one here as the boozing ex-boxer who returns to the ring to regain his crown, though his triumph causes his death. He meets the role's challenge to smashing effect with a characterization pervasive in all its details, from his delivery of telling, offhand lines to his sudden fits of impotent rage and his spells of black despair. As his admiring son, 8-year-old Ricky Schroder emerges as a child actor of unusual versatility, equally at ease and as appealing in comedy as he is in the dramatic episodes. Faye Dunaway is the runaway wife turned socialite who is stricken with belated maternal longings. By nature, the part is Joan Crawfordish, but, in the main, threatening caricature has been avoided.

Much of this sad tale of filial devotion is recounted with uncompromising realism. The seamy bars and the racetrack hangouts are candidly drawn to contrast with the smart yachting set that surrounds the mother. The fatal match's brutality is an expert feat of cinematography and a forceful protest against savage bloodletting; there is a haunting flash of the macabre when the former champion, preparing for the fray, catches sight in the dressing room across the hall of the man who is to kill him, eyeing him menacingly.

The remake is almost inevitably a mistake and the new "Champ" may in strict critical estimation fall below its famous predecessor, but, judged independently, it has many commendable features. Its direction is resourceful, its camera work throughout has beauty and mood, the writing captures the lifelike lingo of the tawdry milieu and there are superlative performances by Voight and the Schroder tot.

Because international tennis events summon some of the largest television audiences, motion pictures are wooing the game's fans, but their approach has been faulty. Instead of making tennis the thing they merely offer it as the background for the usual Class-G scenario and engage some favorite of the court to put in an appearance.

David Winters' "Racquet," seen at the Cannes Festival, boasted the presence of Bjorn Borg, but, though he could be fleetingly glimpsed, the film was chiefly concerned with the amorous affairs of a Beverly Hills tennis instructor who wanted to open his own school and was drumming up financing by pouring wealthy matrons.

In "Players" (at the London Plaza), Pancho Gonzalez, Guillermo Vilas and, briefly, Nastase light up the proceedings, but the script, an exceptionally sour one, has to do with Dean-Paul Martin's winning of Ali MacGraw from the millionaire Maximilian Schell. What is wanted is more tennis and less drive.

"Lord of the Rings" (at the London Haymarket and Oxford Street

Eating Out
New Twists in London's Pasta Parade

By Naomi Barry

LONDON (IHT) — After 15 years as the ultra-chic in public eating, the era of the trattoria in London is at an end. Not that the influence of the peninsula is over; it has merely moved up. The fashion of the moment is the ristorante italiana pioneered by Cececoni's. The service is refined; the prices are astronomical; reservations are at a premium; the beige decor is subdued and well-spaced. The menu reads like Venice and the tastes miraculously have been transplanted.

"What do you mean, you can't make good pasta out of Italy?" rhetorically asks Enzo Cececoni, an erstwhile Venetian hotelier whose American wife, Sarah, is the daughter of the present Duchess of Manchester. The connections were not exactly a hindrance in the instant establishment of a glittering international clientele.

Ceconi's pasta, however, is No. 1 on the restaurant's hit parade. The tagliolini verdi gratinati — narrow green ribbons of pasta speckled with ham in a creamy sauce dusted with grated parmesan — is as good as in the City of the Lagoon.

Ceconi's specialties are risotto primavera, scampi alla Cal'oro, piccata di vitello, Carpaccio, intense espresso. Pasta, pastry and ice cream are all made on the premises. There is even that celebrated Venetian club sandwich.

By fall, Ceconi may feel the impact of a new wave coming from the Adriatic when Harry's Bar (no relation to its Venetian namesake except by inference) opens on South Audley Street. The London Harry's, a club restaurant, is a project of Mark Birley, whose Annabel's is probably the most elegant of its kind anywhere. Membership requests for Birley's latest (his

partner is a U.S. shipping tycoon, Jim Sherwood) are arriving from all over the world.

The kitchen will be handled by husband-and-wife team, Marilena and Bruno Concone, a sprightly pair from North Italy. The other day on a rooftop terrace in Venice before a group of noted Venetian hostesses, the Concones demonstrated some of the oldest dishes in Italian cuisine as potential features of the menu in London.

As modern as nouvelle cuisine is a 1530 recipe from Cristoforo Messisbugo — a salad of tiny shrimp, segments of large lemon, capers and the tart leaf known as rucola or ragghetta. The Concones substituted sections of grapefruit, a fruit unknown in the 16th century, for the lemon. The sophisticated combination, however, evokes one of Italy's most pleasing contemporary simplicities — a red, white and green salad composed of grapefruit segments, rucola, and thin slices of bresaola (mountain air-dried beef, resembling Switzerland's better-known viande de Grisons).

Messisbugo directed the household of the Cardinal Ippolito d'Este in Ferrara and also served as the scalco, an honor post that demanded that he bone all the meats served at the cardinal's table. To entertain parties of more than 12, he would borrow the official post of the Duke of Ferrara, Ludovico Ariosto, author of "Orlando Furioso." Messisbugo left a book of recipes and culinary observations that has become a cornerstone of Italian gastronomy.

What promises to be the signature dish of the Concones in London is a whole fish of noble species — salmon or sea bass — baked in a flour-and-water crust. This method of preparation is described by Maestro Martino in a book published in 1450, the original of

which, according to Marilena, is in the Library of Congress in Washington.

The dough, shaped into the form of a fish with scales drawn on its surface, serves only as a case during cooking and is not meant to be eaten. It makes for a dramatic presentation with the added feature of keeping the fish warm for about an hour and a half in a natural manner. Concone has cut a trap door in a side of the crust, lifting the lid each time to remove a portion of the bass or salmon.

He follows Martino's directions of four spicy accompaniments; the recipes given by the Maestro indicate that the Italian Renaissance graced all arts including the culinary. The poverata gialla calls for bread, mushrooms, wine vinegar, pepper, parsley and saffron. The sauce consists of basil, tarragon, chervil and the pulp of green olives beaten into a dressing of oil, lemon juice, salt and pepper.

The rest of Martino's quartet are tiny shrimp in a mustard-seed mayonnaise and a side dish of sauteed zucchini and onions mixed with vinegar, sage and muscat wine.

The Concones have amused themselves the last few years by re-creating antique Italian recipes. Marilena claims that reading the recipe is enough for her to imagine the taste. She met Bruno 14 years ago when she came as a guest to his restaurant in Asti.

"I was seduced by his cooking," she said. "At the time I was engaged to someone else, whom I must have ruined. I made him take me so often to Bruno's restaurant."

Ceconi's, 54 Burlington Gardens, London W.1. Tel: 434-1500 or 434-1509.
Harry's Bar, 26 S. Audley St., London W.1.

Russia

Dissident Calls It A Mutilating Regime

By Thomas Kamm

IS (IHT) — When Edvard Ginzburg arrived in New after a spectacular exchange of convicted Soviet spies held in the United States, he and the her dissidents with whom he had been brought to the United Nations Plaza Hotel. The five-hour to Kuznetsov's room, they addressed and prepared the three beds. A startled and asked why they didn't go to their own rooms; this one was ed only for Kuznetsov. The dissidents had never imagined such.

They had to begin to learn life in the free world. He is his unexpected release. Kuznetsov, 40, the author of "Prison Diaries," was in the Potomac camp, in the ninth year sentence for fleeing the Soviet. He had previously spent years at hard labor for anti-activities.

He had a visit to Paris to discuss "thcoming" for the publisher of Gal- he told of the of the Son- of his sions of est and of feels to be ill sporting prison it, Kuznetsov spoke calmly emotionally his ordeal cry day spent behind barred a day of suffering, of humili- of malnutrition, of rotten Kuznetsov said in a quiet leaning forward on the edge hotel-room bed. His expe- as left him with an irrever- sion of the Soviet Union. Soviet regime alters and de- your personality," he said, mutilating regime. My expe- has made the judgment, I n the system that wanted to e to death irrevocable. I sent forgive this."

Unbittled Cord the Soviet Union, Kuznetsov dissident because position to the government asoned and told. "Often, the ents of the regime do not d in cutting the umbilical that links them to their," he said. "They are- on of the system, and they devour those who created. We often see them drift into d of extremism that is not a red refutation of the regime, something visceral that comes om intelligence or from the but from the stomach. The zms do not even try to find systems to refute the official st-Lemist ideology, because unacceptable to them."

his 16 years of detention, zsov thought much about is wrong with the Soviet syn- him, "the fundamental of the totalitarian system is in its will to subdue every- it first attacks what makes a human being: his intelli- and his culture."

znetsov kept his intelligence uture alive by writing his di- was smuggled out of the So- tion in 1972 and first pub- the following year), by read- of the books in the prison- y and by asserting his Jewish- reaction to the official anti- c propaganda and the anti- of some of his fellow com- "Understanding often comes getting kicked around," he "Even a Jew who did not feel before is forced to become of his Jewishness. Such was se. I first felt Jewish in prison, around 1965."

I so, two months before his e from Vladimir Prison in Kuznetsov asked that the no- "Russian" be replaced by sh" on his identity papers was refused. znetsov had entered Vladimir i in 1961. At the time of his he was studying philosophy University of Moscow atec- ing as a filter in a factory and g in the army.

But while he was studying he joined "a sort of movement for liberty. We published poems and articles underground and we gathered on Malinkovskiy Square in Moscow to recite poems. It wasn't much, but the authorities feared this activity would spread in the student milieu. The poets formed a sort of club where the spirit of revolt matured. The establishment felt it had to put an end to it." Kuznetsov ended up with a 7-year sentence for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

Hijacking Plot After his release, Kuznetsov worked as a mental-hospital aide in Riga while putting the final touches to a hijacking plot devised by the Leningrad Jewish Committee. Sixteen persons took part; most of these were to board a scheduled flight between Smolensk, in the suburbs of Leningrad, and Priozersk on Ladoga Lake. There the crew would be disembarked, and Mark Dymshits, an accomplished pilot, would fly the plane to Sweden. Kuznetsov intended to go on to Israel.

But in June, 1970, the world-be hijackers were arrested as they made their way to the airfield. Instead of Israel, Kuznetsov found himself in the Pottas prison camp. He was not surprised. He did not really think the hijacking plan had any chance of success. It was, in his view, a desperate act by 16 persons who were willing to risk their lives to be free. He was sentenced to death, but his sentence was later commuted to 15 years at hard labor because of international pressure on the Soviet government.

Then, last April 27, Kuznetsov was put on an airplane to New York. Among those freed with him was Dymshits. "This is as incredible as if we found ourselves on the moon," Kuznetsov declared upon their arrival.

Now that he is free, Kuznetsov has realized his dream: to settle in Israel. In his "Prison Diaries" he wrote: "On any scale of values, the motherland does not occupy the first place; in first place is freedom. That is why I feel attracted to Israel; it represents for me at the same time homeland and freedom."

Kuznetsov believes that "freedom can only be truly appreciated by those who have been deprived of it all their lives. If in the Occidental world the deprivation of freedom is a punishment, in a country of non-liberty like the Soviet Union, the deprivation of freedom is not a sufficient punishment, so each day spent in camp is a day of suffering, humiliation and malnutrition. Only these conditions can be considered a punishment."

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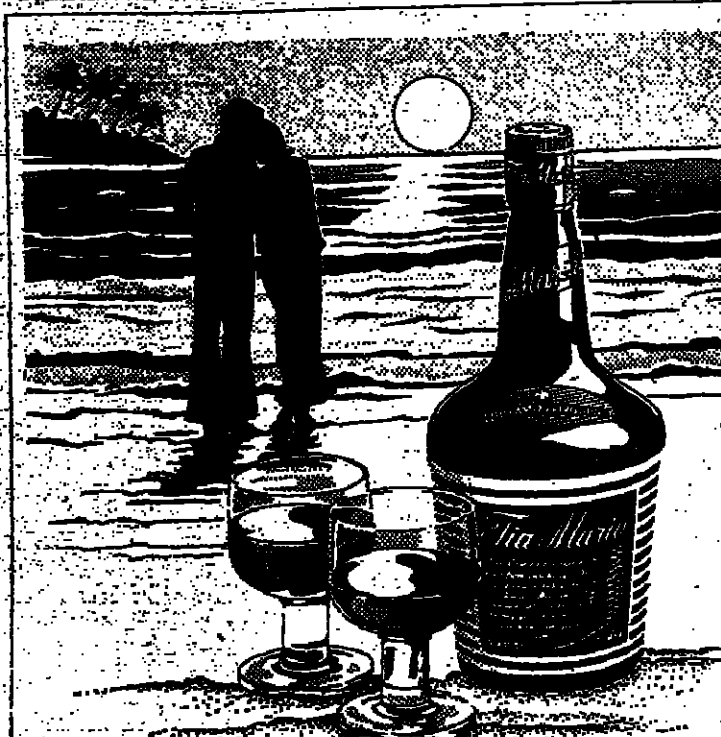
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Tia Maria

The Right Commitment

The politics of it were devilishly clever, if not angelically attractive — a down-in-the-polis president laying off his own unpopularity on the mental health, or lack thereof, of the people. And much of the president's enunciated program will remain for some time in the realm of the question mark. But Mr. Carter, transformed in manner, may have transformed his own political condition and regained some of his lost authority in the past two days. And this needs to be said: From among all his conflicting good intentions, the president has made an important public commitment. This country is now going to reduce its imports of oil — and the terrible dangers into which its dependency has drawn it.

The gasoline lines in the United States, the president emphasized, are the direct result of the Iranian revolution. A political upheaval in one country and a current loss there of perhaps 4 percent of the world's oil production have nearly doubled international oil prices, inflicted vast anxiety and hardship on consumers, and generated a spreading recession. Mr. Carter is coming to terms with the very real possibilities of a greater collapse of Iranian production, or perhaps chaos spilling into the oil-exporting countries of the Middle East. By promising a steady reduction of U.S. imports over the next decade, he has made a substantial contribution not only to holding down prices, but also to relieving the pressure on the fragile governments of nations that export oil.

The president was not exaggerating when he spoke of protecting U.S. independence. Oil-exporting countries have been hinting sharply of political conditions attached to their future cooperation. No great power with broad responsibilities can tolerate this kind of threat. The only useful response is to require less of their oil.

Mr. Carter's import limit for this year, 8.2 million barrels of oil a day, is just about the present level, a hair's breadth above the point at which long gasoline lines appear. So it presupposes tight supplies — with short hours and much uncertainty at the filling stations — through the rest of the summer. Mr. Carter now faces the difficult feat of maintaining public support for this self-imposed limit over the months ahead. The lesson of his unsuccessful energy program two years ago is that a president cannot give an idea one push and expect it to roll by its own momentum. He should reflect on the fact that the derision of his moral-equivalent-of-war assertion did not really become widespread and general until he himself had seemed to walk away from the battlefield.

But an even harsher test of the president's steadfastness lies beyond this summer. U.S. oil imports would have dropped later this year in any event, because the country is

going into a recession. Just as a small cut in world production generates a crisis, so a small drop in demand immediately produces a glut. Mr. Carter will have to keep reminding the country that a glut means the policy is working and power is shifting away from the sellers of oil, not that the emergency is over and life may return to cushy normal.

Mr. Carter is depending, for the next few years, mainly on conservation to keep oil requirements down. Forceful conservation is the only device that pays off fast enough to help immediately. Next, there will be the conversion of oil-fired power plants to coal. Then comes the completion of the nuclear plants already under construction. Congress has recently been seized with a fit of enthusiasm for manufacturing synthetic oil and gas from coal. Building pilot plants as an experiment is certainly worth doing to discover precisely how well it works. But the complexity of the process is enormous, and synthetics cannot contribute much within the next decade. In its fascination with synthetics, Congress might keep it in mind that much surer, and cheaper, alternatives are already at hand.

For the years beyond, as the country presses the development of domestic resources, the new Energy Mobilization Board can contribute greatly to breaking the regulatory and political stalemates that have repeatedly entangled large energy projects. It's not merely an administrative matter. If it works effectively, the new board will bring the president directly into conflict with, for example, Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. of California, who has been using the state's considerable authority to impede the construction of power plants and pipelines there. In the past Mr. Carter has stepped around these deadlocks, declining to interfere. That has greatly contributed to the sense of paralysis that he now deplores. The creation of the board may be viewed as a promise to break that bad habit.

The president continues to speak of the federal government as an adversary, although he has been the head of it for more than two years. And the federal government is, after all, the instrument for transmitting presidential policy into national practice — the only instrument that he will have. But you don't have to agree with either his diagnosis of the national state of mind or his boomerang rhetoric against the very government he administers to support his policy on oil. This country has drifted into a dangerous place, and it must now work its way back. Mr. Carter has left open a lot of questions about precisely how to do it, but there should be no argument about the rightness of his commitment. The largest question is whether he and the country have the stamina to stick to the rigorous and necessary course he has laid out.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Cutting Off the World

Foreign aid has no natural constituency in Congress, even though much of the money returns to the United States through the purchase of U.S.-made goods. Now, with Congress grasping for easy ways to cut spending and frustrated by a series of perceived foreign policy setbacks, sensible and practical aid programs are threatened by senseless and impractical gestures.

An important test comes this week as the House votes on the allocation of foreign aid funds for the next fiscal year. The House Appropriations Committee has already eliminated more than \$1 billion from the administration's aid requests. Most of the reduction is from the funds intended for the World Bank and other international development banks.

These institutions are especially unpopular in Congress because their aid decisions are not exclusively controlled by the United States. They are especially popular among foreign aid specialists because they maximize the impact of U.S. contributions. Each U.S. dollar given through a development bank triggers additional funds from other sources. The banks offer effective and relatively unpoliticized vehicles for promoting world development.

But it is just the absence of such explicit political criteria that arouses some members of Congress. They plan to propose amendments to subject this indirect aid to some of the same conditions that now restrict direct aid from the United States. For example, no aid may now be sent directly to Vietnam, Cuba and several other least favored nations. The amendment that has the greatest chance of passage would prohibit the World Bank's International Development Association from using any U.S. funds for aid to Vietnam.

Any such condition would compel the bank to turn down the entire contribution of the United States. That would cripple the bank's ability to assist worthy countries. And, paradoxically, it would reduce U.S. voting power within the bank, thus increasing the chance that some international aid might reach the countries that Congress would deny.

In any case, the proposed restriction would not hurt Hanoi. The World Bank has already suspended assistance to Vietnam in the wake of its invasion of Cambodia. For Congress now to prohibit what has already been suspended would hurt only the bank itself and poor people around the globe. That would be worse than pointless.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 18, 1904

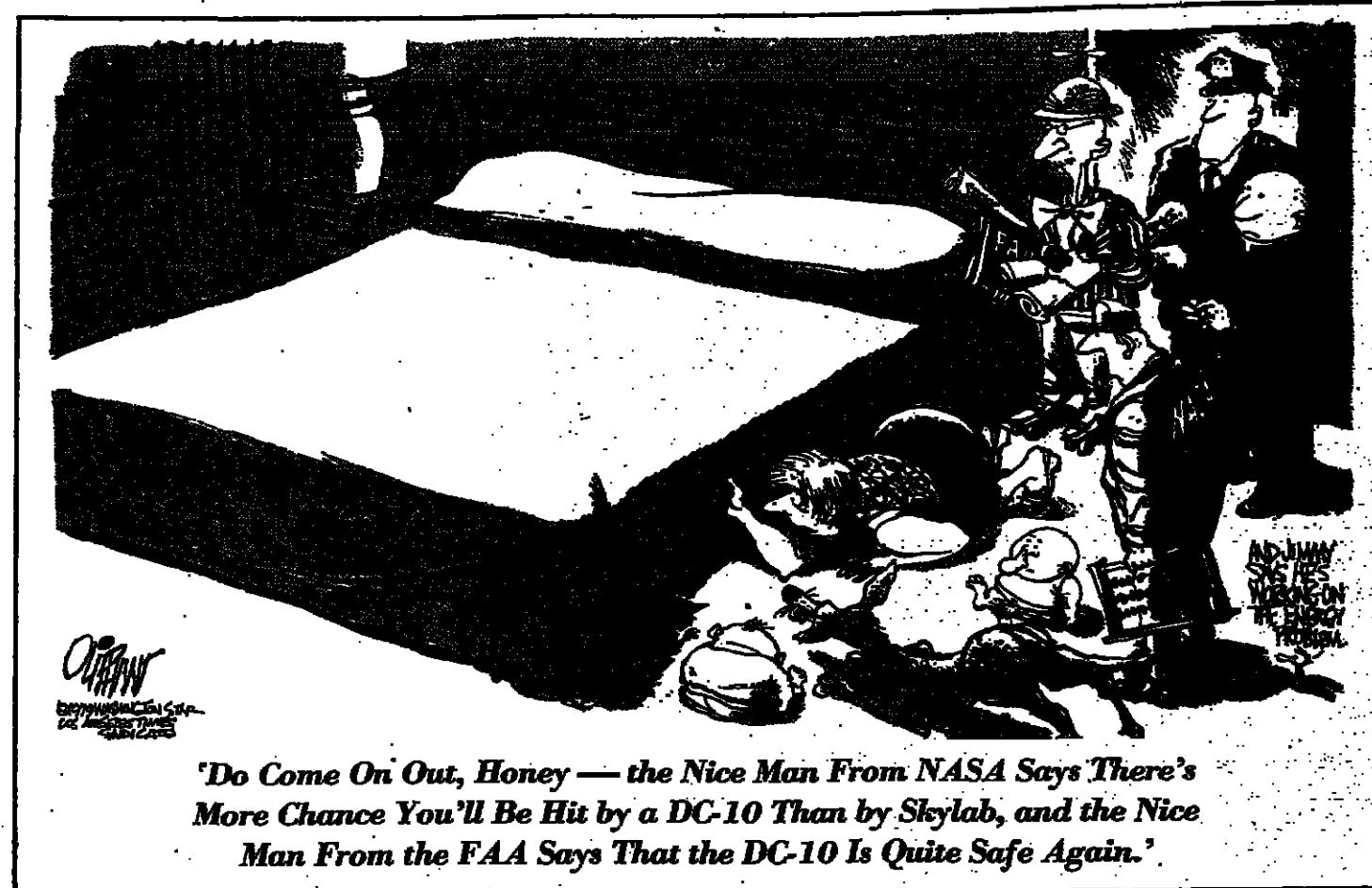
NEW YORK — Judge Parker's acceptance of the Democratic nomination has aroused much favorable editorial comment, especially in the Southern states. The Richmond Times Dispatch said: "The Democratic convention of 1904 marked the end of the era of discord, distress and failure, but what is better, it marked the beginning of a new era of reconciliation and triumph." The Louisville Courier Journal said: "The more we think of the Democratic ticket the more certain we are that we shall elect it. It is an American ticket. Hurrah for the red, white and blue! It is a Jeffersonian ticket. Hurrah for democracy, redeemed, untarnished and undefiled! It is a manly ticket."

Fifty Years Ago

July 18, 1929

PARIS — French police raided the offices of the Communist newspaper L'Humanite last night, and arrested a number of prominent Communists. The reason was the newspaper's backing of a series of anti-militarist demonstrations in the working class suburbs of Paris to coincide with the anniversary of the outbreak of hostilities in August, 1914. One editor was arrested on the street when he was found to be bearing secret military documents. A squad of 50 police entered the newspaper offices, cut all communications, and proceeded to examine all the files. The editor offered no resistance, and was arrested on charges of inciting soldiers to mutiny.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.



'Do Come On Out, Honey — the Nice Man From NASA Says There's More Chance You'll Be Hit by a DC-10 Than by Skylab, and the Nice Man From the FAA Says That the DC-10 Is Quite Safe Again.'

After the Thunder: Questions

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — As late as Friday, President Carter and his advisers were still debating how "accusatory" his Sunday-night speech to the nation should be. Should he severely criticize Americans for their profligate energy habits? Or should he be optimistic about the ability of the nation to solve a tough problem?

The decision seems to have been for a more upbeat presentation; the strongest reproach Carter offered was the remark that "too many of us now tend to worship self-indulgence and consumption." Most political experience recommended the optimistic course, since it is widely believed that people do not like to be told that they are the problem; and that approach was congenial to a president who used to campaign on the theme that all we need is a government as good as the people.

Opportunity

Still, this could have been an opportunity to give an audience whose expectations had been whetted some tough talk about the need for more conservation and lowered expectations, together with a more graphic demonstration that the energy shortage is both real and long term.

In its remarkably self-critical passages, Carter's speech was tougher on himself than on almost anyone; it remains to be seen whether that was the right tone — however honestly felt — for a map trying to reassert presidential leadership.

My guess — and it can be no more than that — is that Carter did catch the nation's ear in his discussion of the "crisis of confidence" he said was afflicting it. The sense of drift and discouragement and disillusionment about which he spoke so emotionally will, in my judgment, be recognized by a good many Americans. In that sense, the president may have succeeded in identifying himself with their mood and concerns, and in evoking a sympathetic response.

Whether Carter came across as the strong leader he so obviously intended to be is another matter. The rhetoric and manner were more forceful than usual with him, and few will doubt the sincerity of his words. But after more than two years of a presidency constantly clearing the appearance of amateurish ineptitude more than an effective speech will be required to make Jimmy Carter resemble FDR. As Uncle Joe Cannon used to say, "Rain don't always follow the thunder," and skeptical Americans are likely to be looking now for some action.

Major Questions

As for his energy proposals, it's hard not to think that if the nation had started on such a line five or six years ago, it would be largely out of the crisis today. Still, some major questions suggest themselves. For example:

• To what extent is Carter relying on, and will the U.S. people accept, nuclear power? He made it clear to journalists at Camp David last week and in his Kansas City follow-up speech that a reconstituted nuclear industry, adequately safeguarded, was part of his program. Does that mean an industry greatly expanded beyond the 72 plants now available? Will the regulatory structure be reconstituted, too, this time to represent the public rather than the industry?

• In the vast shift to coal and synthetic fuels signaled by Carter, what environmental safeguards will the U.S. people be asked to sacrifice? How sharp a choice, if any, must be made between nuclear hazards and air pollution?

• Is there really no need for the government to revise tax and hous-

ing and other policies that now favor the construction of suburbs full of single-family houses, with access only by highways and automobiles? Or did Carter neglect to mention this painful possibility — as he neglected to talk about politically unpopular nuclear plants, and his own belief that the energy crisis will force a reduction in U.S. standards of living that would otherwise have been expected in the future?

• Is the "extra \$10 billion" the president said he proposed to spend in the next decade on public transportation systems to be limited to urban mass transit, or will there be a fair share for rebuilding

a decent and useful intercity railway passenger system? Will the Carter administration continue to fund such gargantuan gas-guzzling projects as the so-called Westway for New York?

• Are the new government agencies Carter proposed really necessary, in addition to the Department of Energy he has already given us? Is less or more red tape in prospect here? And are taxpayers going to finance profit-making synthetic fuel industries for oil companies to take over?

All of these and many more questions need to be considered, if not answered. Nothing so sweeping

as the program the president has proposed should be approved without due consideration; and if there are better options, Congress should not hesitate to choose them.

But it seems clear that Jimmy Carter has given the nation what it has lacked through three administrations — an understandable outline of a plausible program to free itself from dependence on OPEC. Whether such political leadership can win him re-election may be doubted; but the nation is unlikely to thank a Congress that does not now give prompt and responsible consideration to his plan.

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Is France Losing Its Identity?

By Kevin Michel Cape

PARIS — When I was a child in Paris, U.S. tourists always could be found wandering around the Place de la Bastille. They were looking for the old royal fortress that, on July 14, 1789, had been stormed by enraged Parisians who set free the few remaining prisoners and then put the severed head of the prison governor on a pike. When the tourists learned that the revolutionaries also had torn down the Bastille stone by stone, they were disappointed at not being able to photograph the legendary edifice. So, often I would entertain them with an account of the first Bastille Day, and then direct them to an old brick building with the Bastille's stones. They usually seemed impressed with the violent pageantry of French history, so

theatrically different from that of the United States.

This year, one of the burning questions for Frenchmen is whether France continues to be truly different from the United States and other Western countries, or whether it is gradually losing its identity to the onslaught of the Coca-Cola civilization. "France is becoming just like New Jersey," Janet Flanner (the New Yorker's magazine's "Gazer") said sadly just before she died a year ago. Miss Flanner's statement typified the general feeling among elitists that most of the changes in France during the past 20 years have been for the worse. To hear these culture-consumers mourn, Paris (which to them is France) is about to become a giant Hoboken-sur-Seine.

It is true that as the French living standard has climbed, to near the top in the European league, a great deal of *la civilisation française* has been lost. In Paris, it is symbolized by the faceless blocks of apartments that line the *Boulevard des Capucines* and the ugly Montparnasse skyscraper that dominates the Left Bank; on the Côte d'Azur, it is seen in the fast-track tourist developments. It is evident in the cement dust choking the Rhone Valley, and in the exodus from quaint villages in the provinces.

Romantics

On the other hand, the fact that McDonald's is camped on the Champs-Élysées does not necessarily spell the immediate death of café society. (In fairness, it must be noted that McDonald's is situated tastefully in the back of a building, has mercifully left the golden arches back home on Main Street, and serves a quite acceptable red wine with the hamburger.)

Whatever the romantics think of the new France, the average man who lives (as opposed to one who vacations) there will argue that he is happier in his characterless new flat than he was back home in a picturesque village slum. And he will point to his new telephone as a proud sign of his as well as the nation's prosperity. The cliché used to be that half of France was waiting for a telephone and the other half was waiting for a dial tone. This is no longer the case. The government of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has committed millions of francs to back its promise that by 1985, France will have the most modern telephone system in Europe, and the president may yet win his bet.

Chauvinism

Though improvements in telephone and plumbing may jolt some visions of nostalgia for the old France, there is no evidence that the most conspicuous of French qualities, chauvinism, is declining at all. Giscard d'Estaing understands that an essential task of leaders of the Fifth Republic is to flatter the national vanity. In a recent speech that lasted only seven minutes, he managed to mention France 23 times and the verb "to win" seven times.

©1979, Los Angeles Times.

Kevin Michel Cape is a teacher and writer who divides his time between Europe and his native Oregon. He wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

Letters

Kreisky and Arafat

Your editorial (IHT, July 10) concerning the meeting between Chancellor Kreisky as vice president of the Socialist International, and Nobel prizewinner Willy Brandt with Yasser Arafat has impressed me as rather one-sided and lacking in analytical depth. The problem at hand, namely the search for a solution of the Palestinian question, is much too serious to be dealt with in such a manner.

Everybody, including the politically erudite part of the Israeli, knows by now that the problem of the Palestinians is at the core of the present conflict. The Israeli-Egyptian peace negotiations will not by themselves lead to a durable peace in the Near East; this is what the present negotiations concerning the autonomy for the Palestinians on the West Bank and the Gaza are all about. In the absence of an autonomy, worthy of that name, the time bomb of the Palestinian problem will keep ticking. This time bomb threatens the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, painfully arrived at as a result of the marathon negotiations carried out by President Carter at Camp David. It threatens the political and physical life of President Sadat, it threatens the very existence of the state of Israel — and it threatens, by the way, the industrial nations, since their supply of energy depends to a high degree on developments in that area.

To reduce the problems of the Palestinians to the question of terrorism seems to me to be a cynical and inadmissible oversimplification. Of course, everybody is against terrorism; however, a terrorist is the other guy, our men are freedom fighters. Did not many of the new states, including Israel, come into being by way of terrorism? Did not Jomo Kenyatta and Menachem Begin, to mention just a few who began their careers as terrorists, become respectable statesmen? To shift the problem to that level of discussion is not worthy of serious consideration.

No statesman, with the possible exception of Kissinger and Carter, has done as much as Kreisky to make the existence of Israel acceptable to the Arab leaders. Kreisky has shunned no physical exertion, he has traveled wide and far to exchange views with Arab leaders and to convince them with great personal courage of the necessity, nay,

H. L. THALBERG, Bloomy, Switzerland.
The writer is the Austrian ambassador to Switzerland.

Out of the West

Re Joe Clark, whom your article (IHT, July 7-8) refers to as "The first prime minister from Western Canada."

Remember John Diefenbaker? Mackenzie King? Sir Wilfrid Laurier? These ex-prime ministers also came from Western Canada.

REGAN FRASER, Wassenaar, the Netherlands.

Dublin
Regime
Endure

By William J. Lea

DUBLIN — Reacting to criticism of his own party, Irish Premier Jack Lynch said at Irish trade union, allowing the crippling strike have so badly hurt the Irish my during the past six months.

Using uncharacteristically language, Lynch said that especially those in the public, have become the "disease." Lynch said the state of the nation speech of debate of the Dail (parliament) which is about to adjourn summer recess.

There have been 1.3 million days lost due to strikes in January and last month. Many of these lost days were due to the recently ended postal and telephone strike. The premier also criticized pages affecting other public services such as electricity supply refuse collection. The usual spoken leader promised that he would play a more role in such disputes in the future, though he did not make clear action was intended.

This call to action was prompted by the difficult faced by Lynch's minister for internal affairs Fintan Fitzgerald in the week. The hour meeting, which one described as, "One of the in the history of the party," with the clearly understood promise that there would be consultation between government ministers and backbenchers.

Much more is at stake than national political procedures. The 1981 Dail elections, who are scheduled for 1981 and who have a very solid majority in the Dail 1977 elections, were the disastrous showing of the 1977 elections. The party of 15 seats in the Dail, the country's second party, four to the Labor Party two to independents. Parting was the victory of the independents, Neil Blaney, an Irish maverick who left to some years ago over his own Northern Ireland and who is an embarrassment to the government.

Even worse were the losses for Fianna Fail in the elections, especially in the area, where the party had done well in the last elections.

This inconcomitantly volatile, by the Irish electorate, an extremely difficult half-year for the government. The combination of the oil crisis and the telephone strike all but out the first half of the town, especially in the west, other areas, not served direct-mailing system. The oil crisis has resulted not only in the closing of all state some rural areas for days at a time.

Typical of the crippling, by small unions is the curbs of 500 workers responsible for off-loading and delivery of goods in the Dublin area. Almost immediately after the government announced that increased oil would mean no further queuing summer, filled tankers are at the Dublin docks and other, being redirected.

Because the post and tele workers settled for an offer had been made to them much earlier, the government officials, who the government officials settle where they did only in the presidency of the EEC moving to Dublin and Fianna would be too embarrassed eyes of its partners if they to almost impossible to contact countries. The cynicism of a conclusion is part of the assumption that Fianna Fail along atop its huge majority grown somewhat complacent only temporarily.

The next general election scheduled for 1982, but it will come earlier. The Fianna deputies most insistent on ending the cabinet are those who by small margins the last time.

Even if Ireland's growth reduced this year, it is still strong within the community, if the projected increase in cement has had to be scaled. Lynch can still point out that jobs have been created in the year than in any other year's history.

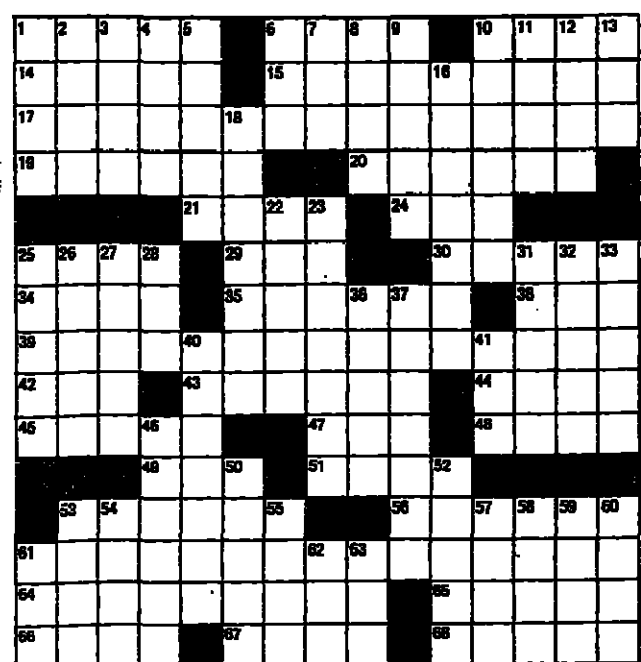
The skittish deputies may cabinet shake-up out of Lynch the turn of the year, but Fianna's electoral machinery is a marvel and its quiet leader, the most durable in Europe. The most that be in the moment is that Fianna Fail "going through a rough patch."

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Composition Paris No. 34-21

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- Noted inventor and electrician
 - August
 - "Terrible" czar
 - Garret
 - Determine the graduations of
 - Hemingway
 - Dumbarton Oaks, e.g.
 - Violations
 - Give forth
 - Summer, in
 - Vichy
 - Stewpot
 - Flight info
 - Mohammedan religion
 - Raise
 - Cuttlefishes
 - Boundary: Comb. form
 - Salinger
 - Classic, with "The"
 - Exploit
 - Classify
 - even keel
 - Thicket growth
 - Mediocre mark
 - Without
 - Clear
 - Navy V.I.P.'s
 - Kind of justice or license
 - Exhibit
- DOWN**
- Where to see Watts works
 - Old English letters
 - Proofreading direction
 - Soprano in Bellini's "La Sonnambula"
 - Keenly perceptive
 - Wood sorrel
 - Grand or petit follower
 - Maxwell or Lanchester
 - Queen whose pride Leto could not abide
 - Rainbows
 - Tall, open vessel
 - Sweetsop
 - Vane readings
 - Cruel and stupid
 - Avengers
 - Roman roads
 - Pudding
 - Underworld god
 - Fido's tether
 - In the future
 - Curve segment
 - Singer Luft
 - "Nordic" in the Third Reich
 - External appearances
 - "The Lady" —, 1935
 - , 1935
 - Endeavor
 - Natural environment
 - Dawn goddess
 - Poisoning of the blood
 - Money in Baghdad
 - Master, in colonial India
 - Cartist
 - Track figures
 - Roman statesman
 - Descartes
 - Vipers
 - O.T. book
 - Corrodes
 - All: Comb. form
 - Conjunction
 - Prohibitionist

WEATHER

ALGARVE	C	F	Overcast	MADRID	C	F	Clear
AMSTERDAM	20	68	Hazy	MILAN	20	68	Cloudy
ANKARA	20	68	Clear	MONTREAL	15	59	Hazy
ATHENS	20	68	Clear	MOSCOW	25	77	Cloudy
BEIRUT	25	77	Clear	MUNICH	15	59	Cloudy
BERLIN	16	61	Cloudy	NEW YORK	20	68	Sunny
BRUSSELS	22	72	Clear	OSLO	21	70	Clear
BUDAPEST	20	68	Cloudy	PARIS	24	75	Overcast
CASABLANCA	23	73	Clear	PRAGUE	15	59	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	20	68	Overcast	ROME	27	81	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	29	84	Clear	SOFIA	18	64	Clear
DUBLIN	19	66	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	14	57	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	19	66	Cloudy	TEHRAN	34	93	Clear
FLORENCE	17	63	Hazy	TEL AVIV	33	91	Clear
FRANKFURT	17	63	Rain	TOKYO	22	72	Rain
GENEVA	17	63	Clear	TUNIS	20	68	Clear
HELSINKI	17	63	Overcast	VIENNA	19	64	Showers
HONGKONG	27	81	Rain	WARSAW	17	63	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	27	81	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	27	81	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23	74	Clear	ZURICH	19	64	Hazy
LISBON	23	74	Hazy				
LONDON	20	68	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

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July 16, 1979

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(F) Centor	SP 64.00	(F) Arab Finance F.	SP 1,023.84
(F) Gruber	SP 64.00	(F) Trustco Int. F.	SP 1,023.84
(F) Shokor	SP 700.00	(F) Arab Finance F.	SP 1,023.84

BANQUE PARISIENNE D'INVESTISSEMENT

(F) C&F Fund	SP 142.25	(F) C&F Fund	SP 142.25
(F) C&F Fund	SP 142.25	(F) C&F Fund	SP 142.25

BRITANNIA TRUST (C) Ltd.

(F) Universal Bond Trust	SP 142.25	(F) Universal Bond Trust	SP 142.25
(F) High Interest	SP 142.25	(F) High Interest	SP 142.25

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL LTD.

(F) Capital Int'l Fund	SP 142.25	(F) Capital Int'l Fund	SP 142.25
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(F) Actives Suis	SP 142.25	(F) Actives Suis	SP 142.25
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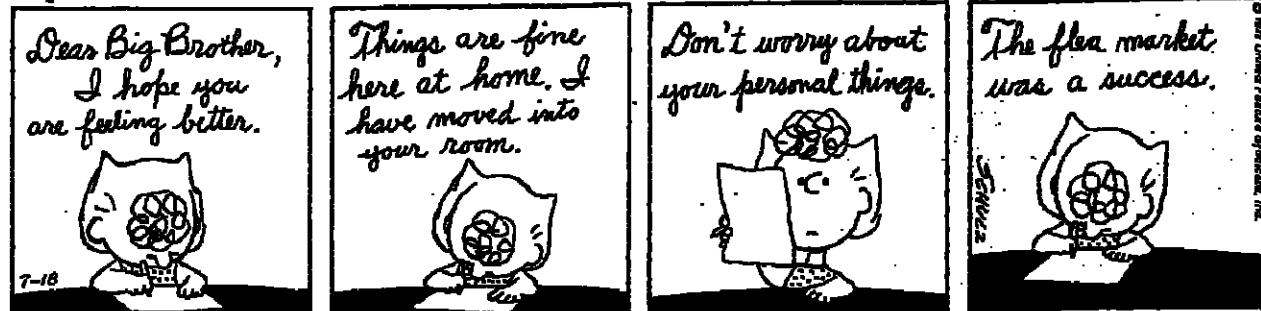
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UNION INVESTMENT (Frankfurt)

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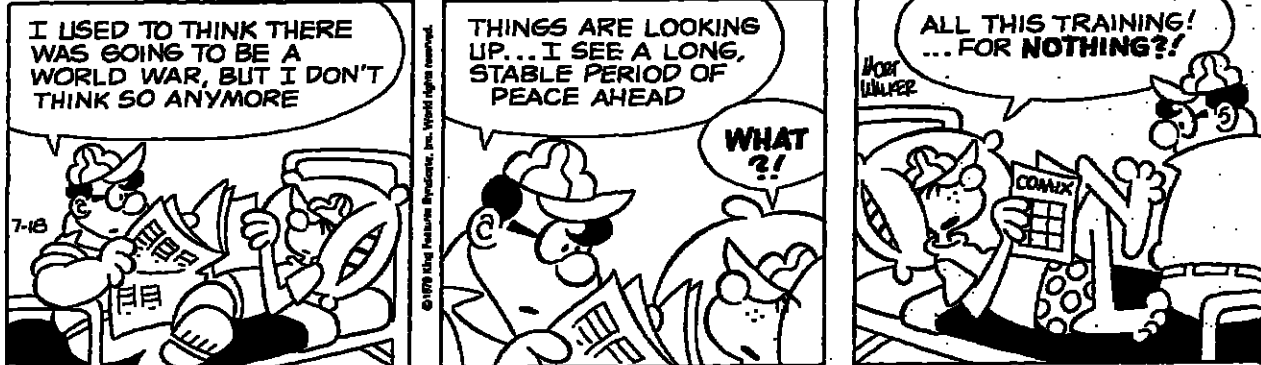
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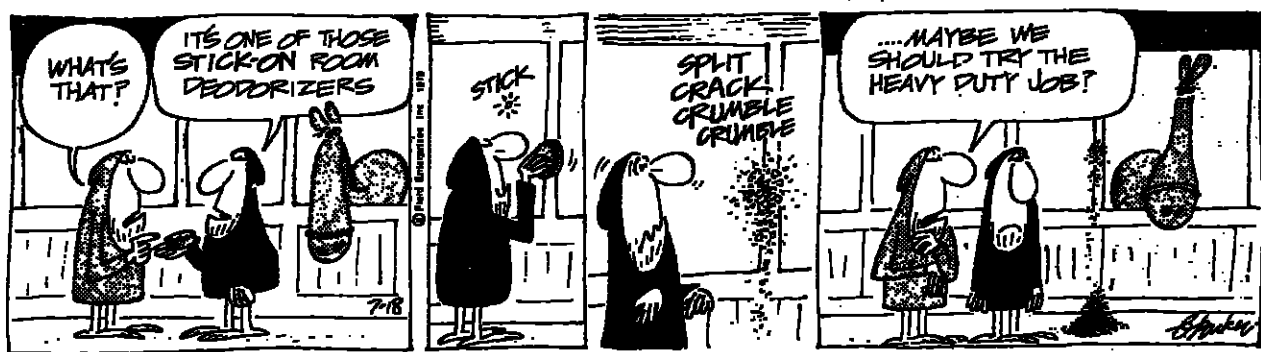
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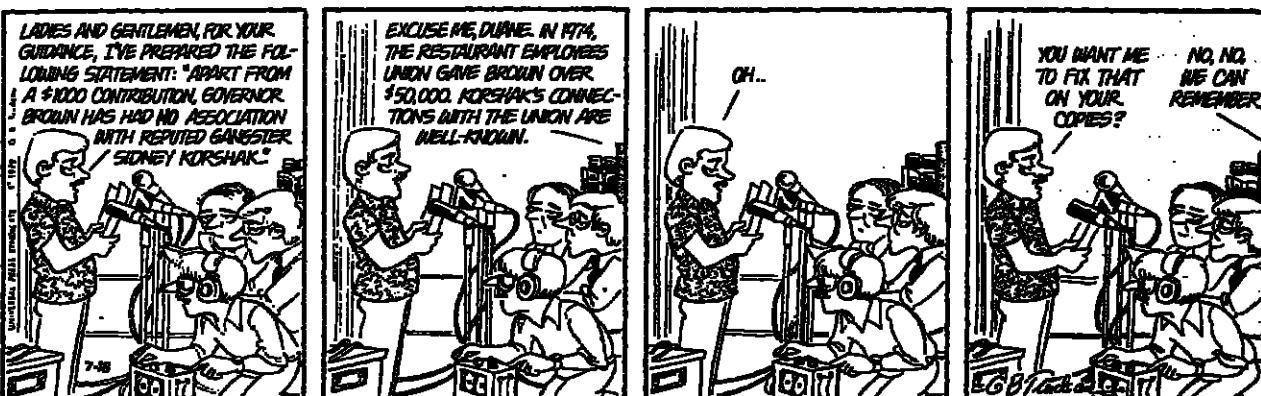
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THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Yesterday's Jumbles: CRANK TOKEN EXCISE OBLONG
Answer: Like a judge—with robes in "disarray"—
"SOBER"

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

OF THIS TIME, OF THAT PLACE AND OTHER STORIES

By Lionel Trilling. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 116 pp. \$

Reviewed by James Atlas

MANY-HUED BUT identical in their design, Lionel Trilling's collected works are now being issued in a "uniform edition" that radiates intellectual gravity; they remind one of those austere Pléiade editions in which the French classics are enshrined. The portent of these volumes is clear; Trilling has become, since his death in 1975, a modern classic.

Such canonization is not entirely undeserved. Few would dispute his originality as a literary critic, or his ingenious critique of our culture from a vantage achieved by his unique command of its history and literature. But the publication of these five stories represents Trilling's now-familiar ideas in a more informal manner, imbues them with the quickened life of fiction, and provides an autobiographical gloss to conflicts that manifested themselves only subliminally in his criticism.

In themselves, the stories are slight; they deal with professors and students, creative writing classes and domestic scenes among the New York middle-class. Like the confused, doctrinaire liberals of Trilling's novel "The Middle of the Journey," the characters in these stories are awkward figures whose motives are invariably didactic.

In "The Other Margaret," a publisher and his wife inculcate in their sensitive adolescent daughter the lesson that the surly maid employed in their home, who drops cherished household objects just to be vindictive, is responsible for such acts of vandalism even if she does come from a deprived background. But this modest allegory is too pedagogical to be very effective as fiction. And when the daughter, faced with the evidence of the maid's deliberate malice, weeps over "the insupportable fact of her own moral life," the reader must have in mind the charged sense this phrase carries in Trilling's criticism.

To lead "the moral life" in his view, was to challenge those assumptions implicit in our culture's values — not for any revolutionary purpose, but in order to salvage what was valuable in them and to establish their "authenticity" — another charged word in Trilling's vocabulary — through criticism. Whether the subject was Hawthorne or Jane Austen, Freud or a college English curriculum, Trilling sought to challenge from within the liberal orthodoxies that had come to be so influential in his time: that society was capable of regulating itself, that human nature could be altered and that people were essentially good. The great weakness of liberalism, he once said, was "an inadequacy of imagination," a failure to comprehend the essential ambiguity of human conduct.

This ambiguity fascinated Trilling, and he allowed for it in his intellectual biographies of Matthew Arnold and E.M. Foster no less than in his stories — where unpleasant characters are always forcing themselves on the reasonable narrator, as if to remind him of the flaws in human nature. In "Impediments," written when he was a Columbia undergraduate, one character is described as "a scrub Jew" — a shocking instance of Semitism — soon qualified by the character's confession that he is a Jew. The character's efforts to "bring down the convenient barrier erecting against men who are much of my own race and men who were not of my race and hated it."

Here was a significant detail: the college lecturer in on a "Departure" who mulls "the angel of Jewish solidarity" in the dorm room he is vacate for the summer. Trilling's young man had to wrestle with the question: "Jew? I conflict he knew first-hand the '30s, when, having no suburban resistance, he became first Jew ever given an appointment in Columbia University's department. Diana Trilling's account of this episode, memoir, bluntly entitled, Trilling: A Jew at Columbia appeared in the March Commentary. The title of "Notes on a Departure" whether a Jew could lay the wider realm of Western culture and, because of its interpreters.

Apparently so, for in a document that Trilling made he was more willing to such ambitions in his step in his criticism, and that they are interesting, they lack art, but what vindictive is "a feeling of stammer, illumination" — the very awarded one of the chair these stories.

James Atlas is on the staff of New York Times.

Best Seller

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from bookstores throughout the United States; it does not necessarily concurred.

1. THE MATTHEW CIRCLE by Robert Lowell
2. SORORITY CHOICE by William Styron
3. THE THIRD WORLD WAR: AUGUST 1945 by John Hersey and other top-ranking World War II soldiers
4. THE ISLAND by Peter Biskind
5. WAR AND REMEMBRANCE by Henry James
6. GOOD AS GOLD by Joseph Heller
7. CLASS REUNION by Ross MacKenzie
8. THE POWER OF THE PURSE by Robert Coates
9. THERE'S NO SUCH PLACE AS PARADISE by Robert Coates
10. HANNAH AND HER SISTERS by Margaret Mitchell
11. THE VICAR OF CHRIST by Walter Mosley
12. SCARLET by John Updike
13. THE COMPLETE SCANDALS OF MEDICAL DIET by Herman Tarnower, M.D. and Sam Seder
14. THE BROTHERS KARAMAZOV by Fyodor Dostoevsky
15. THE PARTISAN PROGRAM by Lewis Thomas
16. THE MEDUSA AND THE SNAIL by Lewis Thomas
17. THE COMING OF AGE by Howard Rosenberg
18. BROOKLYN by Jonathan Safran Foer
19. TO SET THE RECORD STRAIGHT by Lewis Thomas
20. LAURENCE OF ARMAZON by Lewis Thomas
21. A DISTANT MIRROR by Robert Coates
22. THE DANCING ASIAN by Robert Coates
23. THE DANCING ASIAN by Robert Coates
24. THE DANCING ASIAN by Robert Coates
25. THE DANCING ASIAN by Robert Coates

Sallinen to Create

LONDON (UPI) — The Opera House in Covent Garden announced that Aulis Sallinen, Finnish composer, has been commissioned to create an opera performed in 1984 at the Sina Festival and at Covent Garden.

BRIDGE

By Alan Tr...

Half a century ago, bidding theory in the new game of contract bridge was quite primitive. Although it was Ely Culbertson who became the big name for the general public, there were plenty of other theorists.

One of these was a young lawyer named S. Gorton Churchill, who was full of creative ideas. Principal among these is the concept that minimum responding hands should bid one no-trump, which Churchill called the "halfheart" response, regardless of the level, are then more constructive than standard methods.

An example of the Churchill style is the bidding by North on the diagrammed deal. North-South bid to a reasonable six-heart contract. Modern bidders might reach the same result via a four-diamond rebid by North, a splinter bid showing massive heart support, short diamonds and slam interest.

North's choice was to hide his heart support and show his spades. One spade was forcing in his style, and since the heart response was positive, or more so than in standard methods, he was considering a heart slam.

In standards, South's rebid would be one no-trump, since two hearts would promise a six-card suit. As it went, North was eager to know whether his partner was short in clubs. This became more likely when his bid of three-diamonds was doubled and South passed, suggesting diamond length. So

North leaped to six-hearts, letting his partner in on the bid he had heart support.

Influenced by his partner's bid of three diamonds, South's task was comparatively easy. He in dummy, cashed the heart A, played clubs. When East bid a diamond on the third, South could ruff low safely.

He ruffed a low diamond, the heart queen and ruffed a club. The heart ace drew a trump, and the diamond spade ace and the low brought home the slam. Old trick was lost at the finish.

NORTH
♠ A762
♥ KQ74
♦ —
♣ AK862

WEST (D)
♠ Q88
♥ 98
♦ K10763
♣ J976

EAST
♠ J75
♥ QJ88
♦ QJ88
♣ Q8

SOUTH
♠ 1053
♥ A10982
♦ A44
♣ A4

East and West were vulnerable.

Bidding:

West	North	East
Pass	1♠	Pass
Pass	2♥	Pass
Pass	3♦	Pass
Pass	6♥	Pass

West led the diamond six.

تعداد من الاصل

American League Relying on Power to End All-Star Dry Spell

National League Counting on Carlton

By Thomas Boswell

ITLE, July 17 (UPI) — Baseball's relaxed midsummer "celebrity" ritual of day before the All-Star

Nolan Ryan stars for the American League against Steve Carlton of the National League in the classic, the mood will be changed. After losing 15 of 16 of these "All-Star" games in a row, the American League is, in Fred Lynn's "pretty sick of hearing

Open-Mouthed Older — the 10,000 open-mouthed in the stands, old Lou stood by the cage opened. "Is there a normal bat in here, leaning against the screen, even lift these," said Dan of the National League staff, pointing at a half-public-address speaker from the roof that can be "a long, long fly ball. We're down."

lets Sign Malone

erative Contract

ISTON, July 17 (UPI) — Malone, the NBA's most

Best — Malone, the NBA's most

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The National League sluggers tried, even 40-year-old pitcher Gaylord Perry jumped in the batter's box and hit two straight pitches into the covey left-field bleachers that are only 316 feet down the line.

Signs exist, however, that National League hegemony may be waning. The American League, at last, appears to have reached parity in overall talent. In fact, it may have more and better top teams.

Final Hurdle — Nevertheless, the final hurdle to overcoming its prestige gap is a sound victory in the All-Star Game. — something that has not happened since 1971.

The World Series is team against team, where depth and fitness are more important, said Lynn, who because of a leg injury is the only starter whose status remains in question. "The All-Star Game is power hitting and power pitching."

That's where the American League hopes it is drawing even. "Anybody added up the homers yet?" asked Baltimore's Ken Singleton, knowing that they had. The 19 "Americans" actually have a large power edge over the 20 National League — 264 homers, 1,073 RBIs and a .302 team average to 241 homers, 909 RBIs and .293.

"Let's see," said Baltimore reliever Don Stanhouse, going over the probable progression of American League pitchers. "Nolan starts 'em off with 110-mph heat. Then Tommy John throws those sinkers up there at 87. Jan Keri comes back at 'em at 98 miles an hour. And we got this guy named [Ron Guidry] who might be good in the ninth inning."

At long last, the American League thinks of this game as serious business, not an inevitable crushing by the National League's superior power, speed and fast ball hurling.

More Than The Score — Just as important, this game has an overall luster that makes the final score a secondary consideration. Baseball has reached one of those fortunate years when its aging stars are playing with graceful eminence and its best young play-

ers have been recognized by the public.

The stars here do look like future Hall of Famers. For the nostalgic, Carl Yastrzemski of Boston, who will start at first base in place of the injured Rod Carew, and Brock are both closing in on 3,000 hits.

But as the old add their glamor, an entire contingent of young bucks, all making big bucks, has arrived together. Eyeballs snap to attention when Parker, Foster, Jim Rice, Winfield, Schmidt and Don Baylor step up to crush 450-footers.

The National League's No. 2 through No. 6 hitters — Parker, Steve Garvey, Schmidt, Foste and Winfield — could be compared, for raw power, to the famous quartet of the first All-Star Game in 1933: Lou Gehrig, Babe Ruth, Jimmie Foxx, Al Simmons and Joe Cronin.

In fact, Ryan, who has 160 whiffs in 145 innings and had a one-hitter in his last start, may have a memorable meeting with the cast in the first three innings.

"Ryan is the perfect pitcher for this park," Lynn said. "The ball flies out of here, it's too hot. But the lights are bad in here, so the ball looks fuzzy. It's hard to make contact. Nolan pitching in the Kingdom should be almost invisible."

"We're putting on a BP [batting practice] show," Schmidt said. "But when Ryan gets on the mound, I'll settle for a couple of balls hit anywhere."

Finally, in the matter-of-fact tones of the BBC newscaster, we learned: "He is not now thought to be in any danger."

Sepp Maier, goalkeeper to Bayern Munich and West Germany, may, like Mark Twain before him, have been encouraged to hear that news of his death was an exaggeration. He may also have been surprised that he was news at all.

Indeed, the frequency of broadcasts, in countries where Maier could scarcely have performed a handful of times, indicates how the televised soccer personality has, like the Hollywood filmstar of old, an impact far beyond the sphere of his livelihood.

It was not as if the goalkeeper's car crash near Munich had hit a weekend of slow traffic in international news. The hourly two-minute transmissions were packed solid, the resignation of India's prime minister, the pronouncement by Bishop Muzorewa that Zimbabwe Rhodesia was about to be freed of sanctions, President Carter's impending address on the energy crisis, the terrorist siege of the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara, the great stylab souvenir hunt.

Yet bulletin after bulletin squeezed in the latest on Sepp Maier's condition. A goalkeeper should perhaps understand that once you have committed yourself in a certain direction you have to go all the way until the line you have taken is seen to be correct.

Maier, however, may not be so happy to leave the story on the verdict that he is out of danger. In relation to his life, it is correct, but the remark falls comprehensively to take into account the purpose in the life of a sportsman and the pressures on his time.

Clinically, Sepp Maier may be perfectly repairable. The healing process, however, might prove ruinous to the ambition he realistically cherished of completing a century of international appearances as his nation's last line of defense.

He is five games short. Ordinarily that target would remain passable

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All-Star Team Averages

AMERICAN LEAGUE									
Individual Batting									
	AB	R	H	RBI	PO		AB	R	H
Carney Col	184	55	44	24	38	Parker Cin	332	95	108
Dwain Gooden	301	55	106	61	51	McMinn SD	327	95	108
Shutley Min	340	64	116	65	34	Brock SL	327	95	108
Buckley SD	322	67	108	11	45	Winfield SD	327	95	108
Rice Bos	332	67	111	67	24	Mazillis NY	327	95	108
Carew Min	326	67	111	67	24	Simmons SL	327	95	108
Garvey LA	326	67	111	67	24	Boone Min	327	95	108
Lynn Bos	326	67	111	67	24	Carney Col	327	95	108
Kemp Det	326	67	111	67	24	McMinn SD	327	95	108
Cooper Det	326	67	111	67	24	Brock SL	327	95	108
Parlier KC	326	67	111	67	24	Winfield SD	327	95	108
Griff Cal	326	67	111	67	24	Mazillis NY	327	95	108
Parlier KC	326	67	111	67	24	Simmons SL	327	95	108
Boyer Cal	326	67	111	67	24	Boone Min	327	95	108
Simmons Bos	326	67	111	67	24	Carney Col	327	95	108
Singleton Bos	326	67	111	67	24	McMinn SD	327	95	108
Reardon NY	326	67	111	67	24	Brock SL	327	95	108
Yastrzemski Bos	326	67	111	67	24	Winfield SD	327	95	108
Furman Bos	326	67	111	67	24	Mazillis NY	327	95	108
F. White KC	326	67	111	67	24	Simmons SL	327	95	108
Nolan Min	326	67	111	67	24	Boone Min	327	95	108
Newman Det	326	67	111	67	24	Carney Col	327	95	108

NATIONAL LEAGUE									
Individual Batting									
	AB	R	H	RBI	PO		AB	R	H
Posler Cin	184	55	44	24	38	Parker Cin	332	95	108
KMcMinn SD	327	95	108	61	51	McMinn SD	327	95	108
Brock SL	327	94	107	5	25	Brock SL	327	94	107
Winfield SD	327	94	107	5	25	Winfield SD	327	94	107
Mazillis NY	327	94	104	9	48	Mazillis NY	327	94	104
Simmons SL	327	94	104	9	48	Simmons SL	327	94	104
Boone Min	327	94	104	9	48	Boone Min	327	94	104
Carney Col	327	94	104	9	48	Carney Col	327	94	104
McMinn SD	327	94	104	9	48	McMinn SD	327	94	104
Brock SL	327	94	104	9	48	Brock SL	327	94	104
Winfield SD	327	94	104	9	48	Winfield SD	327	94	104
Mazillis NY	327	94	104	9	48	Mazillis NY	327	94	104
Simmons SL	327	94	104	9	48	Simmons SL	327	94	104
Boone Min	327	94	104	9	48	Boone Min	327	94	104
Carney Col	327	94	104	9	48	Carney Col	327	94	104
McMinn SD	327	94	104	9	48	McMinn SD	327	94	104
Brock SL	327	94	104	9	48	Brock SL	327	94	104
Winfield SD	327	94	104	9	48	Winfield SD	327	94	104
Mazillis NY	327	94	104	9	48	Mazillis NY	327	94	104
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Boone Min	327	94	104	9	48	Boone Min	327	94	104
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Brock SL	327	94	104	9	48	Brock SL	327	94	104
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Boone Min	327	94	104	9	48	Boone Min	327	94	104
Carney Col	327	94	104	9	48	Carney Col	327	94	104
McMinn SD	327	94	104	9	48	McMinn SD	327	94	104
Brock SL	327	94	104	9	48	Brock SL	327	94	104
Winfield SD	327	94	104	9	48	Winfield SD	327	94	104
Mazillis NY	327	94	104	9	48	Mazillis NY	327	94	104
Simmons SL	327	94	104	9	48	Simmons SL	327	94	104
Boone Min	327	94	104	9	48	Boone Min	327	94	104
Carney Col	327	94	104	9	48	Carney Col	327	94	104
McMinn SD	327	94	104	9	48	McMinn SD	327	94	104
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Simmons SL	327	94	104	9	48	Simmons SL	327	94	104
Boone Min	327	94	104	9	48	Boone Min	327	94	104
Carney Col	327	94	104	9	48	Carney Col	327	94	104
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Simmons SL	327	94	104	9	48	Simmons SL	327	94	104
Boone Min	327	94	104	9	48	Boone Min	327	94	104
Carney Col	327	94	104	9	48	Carney Col	327	94	104
McMinn SD	327	94	104	9	48				

* * *

They decide to slay Buck gangland style at the next restaurant, but it seems unlikely. Marcel is already presenting Buck's bill. Buck appears to be succumbing to apoplexy, but on a full stomach.

After 20 years of straddling New York and Paris, her stays here have become briefer. She does not come for fun, and is scandalized at the very idea. "Fun? I don't know that I evaluate things in that way. I still come for the personal attachments, and the beauty. I love New York, but that's a very cerebral attachment, it has nothing to do with what pleases



courage of their bigotry.”

Susan Sontag, vigilant about attitudes, watchful with words, keeps a check on her own. “I’m getting further away from the kind of voice that is useful for writing essays,” she says. “It’s poetic prose, the kind that Nabokov writes, that turns me on now.” Aside from working on a novel, she will go to Disraeli and Pirandello’s “As You Desire Me” in Rome this fall and is excited about directing again. “It’s less solitary than writing,” she says.

There’s the complicity with other people, the tenderness, kissing and hugging, which is *not* all false. She weighs this gravely, then amends: “At least, while it is going on. It may not last.”

In Chichester, England, Taylor led a small mourners at the funeral of his husband, Samuel V. Wilding, 66, and his wife, a near-Englishman in a 1940s comedies. Miss Wilding, 66, stood through the simple with her daughter, Lisa her two sons from her 1940s comedies. Wilding, 66, week of head injuries su fall at his cottage near C

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